125

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1823. No. 15.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

BOOTS & SHOES.

95 PACKAGES
MEN'S, LADIES', BOYS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS & SHOES.
Comprising a general and extensive assortment of every description, adapted to the present and approaching season.
ALSO
Fifty Dozen
MOROCCO SKINS,
Consisting of
Black, Red, Green, Yellow and White.
All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
By
John Albree,
South-West Corner of Market-St. & Diamond.
Aug. 22.—eotf.

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Platt Stout,
Gilbert Adams.
August 6, 1823.—[Aug. 29—3t]

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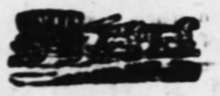
August 29—3t.

Estate of Thomas Jeffery, dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Jeffery, late of Fayette township, Allegheny County, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of September next; and those who have claims against said estate are requested to present them on said 18th of September, at the late residence of the deceased, properly authenticated, for settlement.
John Walker, Adm'r.
Moon Township, Aug. 29, 1823.

Stage-Office Removed.



THE public are respectfully informed, that Office of the
Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,
Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to
THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,
At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets;
Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.
The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and, further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.
James Moorehead,
For the Company.
tf
July 11.

A genteel Carriage
and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

TO SADDLERS.

A QUANTITY OF
SKIRTING,
Of good quality, for sale at moderate prices.
BY
A. Way & Co.
Aug. 22—3.

Female Seminary.

T. HAMILTON respectfully informs the public, that a few more pupils can find admittance into his *Female Seminary.* Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, as recently improved by Woodbridge, comprise his present course. The principles of each shall be carefully explained, and their application practically exemplified. Hours of attendance from 9 to 12 o'clock. The time of attendance is purposely limited, that, by affording an opportunity to attend to other necessary branches of female education, as sewing, music, &c. &c. the mind may be relaxed from studies, which, to young ladies, may be severe and irksome. To those who may be committed to his care he will pay every attention. Terms 3 dollars per quarter. Room, Fourth Street, between Market and Wood.
Pittsburgh, August 22.—6t*

WINES.

A FEW SMALL CASKS
OF
Red & White Wines,
Fine and *pure*, from the Vineyards at
Harmonie, Indiana.
For sale at a price much below foreign Wines of the same quality.
Those disposed to encourage industry and enterprise, in the Western Country, by purchasing the products thereof, are invited to call and examine samples of this Wine, at the store of
A. Way & Co.
ALSO FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,
THE MANUFACTURES
OF THE
HARMONIE SOCIETY,
Consisting of
SUPERFINE Black & Blue BROADCLOTHS, Red, white, brown and blue FLANELS, CASINETTS, &c.—At reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, August 22.—3t&eo3.

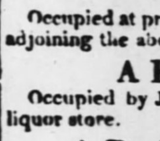
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having resolved on leaving Pittsburgh, wishes to dispose of the undivided fourth part of the following property, situate on the public square, Market and Fourth streets, for which an indisputable title will be given.
A Three Story Brick House,
At present in the occupancy of Robert Grierson and Samuel Spencer & Co. adjoining the store of G. A. Dubarry. This building is thirty-six feet square.
A Store Room,
Occupied at present as a tin-ware manufactory, adjoining the above.
A Frame House,
Occupied by James Fulton, as a grocery and liquor store.
A Double Stone House,
Adjoining the above, occupied as grocery and liquor stores, by James Porter and Robert Bailey.
ALSO,
A Convenient Dwelling House,
On Fourth street, together with a shed, occupied by David Glenn.
There are several back buildings to the above described property, together with an excellent pump.
This property at present rents for eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars. It will be sold low; the payments to be one third in hand, one third in four months, and the remainder to be paid in five years, with interest, to be paid yearly.
Lemmon Irwin.
Pittsburgh, August 22, 1823.—tf.

OLD RYE WHISKEY,
AND
PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,
FOR SALE, BY
Allen & Grant.
June 6, 1823—tf.

BUFFALO ROBES.

500 first quality Buffalo Robes



Old Rye WHISKEY
and
Country Sugar
By the Barrel, for Sale by
James Ekin,
Market, between Water and First Streets

James Ekin,

Continues to Manufacture, and has constantly on hand
SPUN AND VIRGINIA TWIST
TOBACCO
Which he will warrant of a very superior quality.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 15—6.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing
500 ACRES.
The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.
For terms apply to John Brodie, Esq. Attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.
Allen & Grant.

Political.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Our readers will be gratified in perusing the deliberations of *thirty-nine* revolutionary veterans. They speak volumes. If a man has a heart to feel, it will be called into action. We would not have been deprived of the pleasure we felt in contemplating these worthies with hoary locks, and furrowed cheeks, still animated by the heat of patriotism, cordially meeting each other, as if for the last time to express their political sentiments, for any other that could have been held out to us. An anchorite would have been moved by their appearance and their soul-breathing sentiments. Let the youthful patriot, the wise legislator, the people's friend, yea any man whose mind is superior to prejudice, read their proceedings, and he will derive pleasure as well as instruction from them. But enough—the pen of a Scott or the pencil of a West could not do the subject justice. Why, therefore, should we attempt it?—*Berks Journal.*

Spirit of 76!!

At a meeting of *Officers and Soldiers*, who had been engaged in service in the *Revolutionary War*, now residing within the limits of the borough of Reading, held on the 19th of August, 1823, at the house of George Schwartz, innkeeper, in the same borough—
After the most cordial greetings in finding themselves once more, at the lapse of nearly half a century, engaged in a common cause, the meeting was organized by the appointment of *Peter Nagle*, Esq. Chairman and *Michael Madeira*, Secretary.
On motion, Balthaser Ottenheimer, John Strohecker, and Daniel Rose, Esq. were appointed a committee to prepare a declaration expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.
The committee, after retiring for some time, returned the following, which was considered, amended and adopted, together with a resolution that the same should be attested by the signatures of the whole meeting and published:
As *Soldiers of the Revolution*, we have met together to deliberate upon the course to be pursued at the approaching election; and we rejoice to find that nearly all those soldiers yet surviving within the limits of our borough, are of the same mind as to the candidate to be supported. Our hoary locks and trembling limbs, forbid the expectation that many of us will assemble again in this life, on a similar occasion: We wish to retire from the world and its cares; but when the constitution of our country is assailed; when those rights are invaded for which we have seen so much blood and treasure expended; when the men of the *Revolution* are denounced as TORIES, because they refuse to join the standard of the enemy of that constitution and those rights, shall *we*, who, regardless of the name of *Rebel*, and in defiance of *British bayonets*, once stepped forward in defence of our country, now shrink from our duty to that country at the cry of *Federalist or tory, blue-light*, or *Hartford Conventionist?* No, forbid it the memory of our deceased fellow patriots: No, by the Spirit of 76, which is yet glowing in our bosoms, we come an united band of soldiers for life in our country's cause, to rally round our constitution, offering our example to the rising generation, and solemnly declaring that if the public liberties must fall *we are ready to be buried in the ruins.*
Having successfully resisted the *British King*, because, in the language of the *Declaration of Independence*, he had "*affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power;*" and "*for taking away our charters,*" we did not expect in the evening of our days, to be called out again to suppress similar attempts made by one who aspires to the chief magistracy of Pennsylvania! If such conduct was *tyranny* in George the 3d, and justified our appeal to arms in 76, shall we now sit silent and witness it under the mask of Republicanism, advancing to the gubernatorial chair? We answer no!
We hold no offices, we look for none.
We *love* and *honor* the ministers of the gospel, and wish them paid by the year as long as they do well; but when ill dismissed; we wish them not to *rule over us*—our SAVIOUR *refused* to assume earthly government; are his followers greater than he?
We honor them so long as they continue to fight in the ranks of their Divine leader, but we *despise the deserter.*
We are not willing to have a parson for our military commander in chief
We deprecate the practice, if ever it existed, of "*drawing money from the Treasury without appropriations made by law.*"
We feel "*a jealous care of the right of election by the people,*" and declare our opposition to all Legislative interposition.
With these sentiments we need scarcely add, that we are most conscientiously opposed to the election of Mr. Shulze.
But in Mr. *Gregg*, we recognize the *friend of* WASHINGTON, the *associate of* JEFFERSON, and the *intimate companion of* HIESTER, our brother in arms, a consideration sufficient of itself to entitle him to a passport to our confidence; but when we also recollect his long tried and faithful services in the public councils, services which have aided in securing individual and national prosperity, we shall consider it our duty, if life and health will permit, to repair to the polls and give an united vote to the *people's candidate*, ANDREW GREGG. "*And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance upon the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our sacred honor.*"

Peter Nagle,	Michael Madeira,
John Strohecker,	Jacob Dick,
Nicholas Dick,	Daniel Rose,
George Snell,	Gottlieb Christine,
Henry Miller,	William Mannerback,
Henry Styles,	Philip Nagle,
Michael Reifschneider,	Alexander Eisenbeis,
Michael Spatz,	Balthasar Ottenheimer,
John Snell,	George Slear,
George Price,	John Bingeman,
David Fox,	John Fox,
Christian Miller,	Henry Hahn,
Jacob Petre,	Christopher Diem,
Andrew Fichthorn,	George Yerger,
Peter Stichter,	John Row,
James Haiten,	Ludwig Katzemyer,
John Gilley,	Christian Hoffman,
John Sell,	Samuel Homan,
Frederick Heller,*	Henry Diehl.
John Sydat,*	

*These two gentlemen did not attend, but particularly requested that their names might be added to those of their fellow veterans.

Within the bounds of the borough of Reading, we believe there survive but *forty-six* officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war. Of this number *forty* are the decided supporters of *Andrew Gregg*. This fact speaks volumes in favor of the *people's* candidate.—*Ib.*

From the Greensburgh Gazette.

Mr. Cope.—My neebor Jock Grumble, who kens a' about political matters, and weel he may, seeing as how he diena mind ony thing else, (his little farm is woundily out o'trim, his barn falling down, and the cattle in his meadow,) comes to me the ither day, and said he, "Bad times Donald, I dinna ken what we kintra folks are to do, the sillers is scarce, we canna pay the black coat, nor the doctor, nor the storekeeper, and then these cursed bumbailies are always buzzing about, so that a poor man can hae but little rest." These are kittle cattle, to shoe behind, says I, neebor Jock, and the less we hae to do wi' them the better. To be sure, says I we maun hae a wee bit spiritual sneeshing whiles, it does us a' guid, we a' want it, sinful creatures as we are, and it wad gae hard wi me, couldna I slips few bushels now and then to help the guid man, that asks Heaven's benison on me and mine. Then do you see, neebor Jock, says I, we hae a bit flax ground that's a ways clean, and the auld woman she spins and the girls they weave, and our bairns are decently clad, and very little frae the storekeepers; so we keep off these bumbailies for we dinna like them. And do you see, friend Jock, I canna think the times sae hard. Ay, ay, says Jock, that's your way, ye mind naething but your bit o' land, and care na wha's to make laws for ye, and be the Governor, and gie a' the offices away. Ye dinna ken, gif ye mak a stir in the matter, and a muckle noise, but the new Governour may hear o't and ye'll be a justice amang us; that is, gif ye tak the right side. I do wush, says I to tak the right side, neebor Jock, but what do you ken? Didna our great men meet at Harrisburgh and mak a cackus, and tell us, we maun all vote for Mr Shulze? That's the right side says Jock, vera weel, vera weel, says I, did we send these great men to make governours for us, or to mak laws? which? Could they be minding the business we sent them to do, while busying themselves in making a Governor? what guid laws have they passed last winter for our advantage. I wager a grog, Jock, examine their acts, and you'll find a vera few for our good—they have neglected their main duty, to do what we didna want them to do, just like your ain sell, neebor Grumble, bustling about elections, and neglecting your farm. Then you dinna like the cackus candidate, says he. I dinna muckle fash my head about him, says I, I ken vera little o' him, and never heard guid or harm o' the man. He canna ha done muckle, or I should ha heard the sough o' it. I'm tauld he has a weel faured face, and dresses weel, but has he enough o' mither wit Jock, to be a wise good Governour o'er a million of people? In troth, says Jock, I dinna ken whither or na; but they say he is a good democrat, and that we maun a' hang the gither, and keep up the party. Aye aye, that's the cry, said I, and so it was three years gone by, but auld Hiester got in, and things hae gone on vera sleek ever since. Ye hae na half so muckle costs to pay now Jock, hae ye, for I dinna deal in these matters myself? My neebor looked a wee bit ruffled, and so not wishing to make him seir, I turned about and asked him gif there were na anither candidate besides Shulze. Ou ay, says he, one Gregg, but he's na the man for me.—What said I, is that Andrew Gregg, who served in Congress and in the Senate, and was secretary of state to Gen Hiester? I has heard o' him, since I can remember ony things, and never heard an ill word spoke o' him. The people that elected him maun hae believed him a man of sense and so he always has been called. I think Jock, you had better not be too hasty and trust a' to a new untried man, when ye can hae the advantage o' a man o' experience. What ye say's weel enough Donald, says he, but then ane maun stick to the party. My young friend Wiseacre tells me, always stick to the party Jock, stick to the party: indeed it is the only argument I ever heard him use; it answers a' difficulties. Ye donnard auld fool, says I, will the party mend your broken banes, gif ye get into a scrape wi' yer meddling in their dirty work, or will the party pit claiths on your ragged bairnes, or will young Wiseacre fill your barn wi' grain? Na na, mind your business, mon—try to find out wha's the best man, and gie him your vote—deil may care what silly name they ca' him. What need you be afeared for party, gif ye have a' snug and safe about hame? That's my notion ony how, gif ye dinna like it, I canna help it, wilfu mon maun hae his way, and so we parted, I to my meadow, and he to attend before a justice of the peace. But I could na help thinking, thinks I, what a queer thing this party is, and what asses it makes of many simple folk, what toil and trouble, and what running and plotting, and drinking and swearing, and a' for what! Very often just to pit a mon in a place he's no more fitting to fill than a monkey to wag his paw in a pulpit. But mayhap I'm talking o' things I dinna understand, and faith wad I avoid that.—I see I've written a lang epistle to you, and nothing to the main purpose, which was to bid you send me ane o' your useful Gazettes to while away the time upon a rainy day. Send it to the post office at ——— whence I can easily have it brought.
Your friend,
DONALD ———

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JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. *Registrar.*
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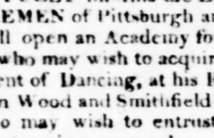
August 29—3t.

Estate of Thomas Jeffery, dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Jeffery, late of Fayette township, Allegheny County, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of September next; and those who have claims against said estate are requested to present them on said 18th of September, at the late residence of the deceased, properly authenticated, for settlement.
John Walker, Adm'r.
Moon Township, Aug. 29, 1823.*

Stage-Office Removed.



THE public are respectfully informed, that Office of the
Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,
Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to
THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,
At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets;
Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and, further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.
James Moorehead,
For the Company.
tf
July 11.

A genteel Carriage
and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

TO SADDLERS.

A QUANTITY OF
SKIRTING,
Of good quality, for Sale at moderate prices.
BY
A. Way & Co.
Aug. 22—tf.

Female Seminary.

T. HAMILTON respectfully informs the public, that a few more pupils can find admittance into his *Female Seminary.* Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, as recently improved by Woodbridge, comprise his present course. The principles of each shall be carefully explained, and their application practically exemplified. Hours of attendance from 9 to 12 o'clock. The time of attendance is purposely limited, that, by affording an opportunity to attend to other necessary branches of female education, as sewing, music, &c. &c. the mind may be relaxed from studies, which, to young ladies, may be severe and irksome. To those who may be committed to his care he will pay every attention. Terms 3 dollars per quarter. Room, Fourth Street, between Market and Wood.
Pittsburgh, August 22.—6t*

WINES.

A FEW SMALL CASKS
OF
Red & White Wines,
Fine and *pure*, from the Vineyards at
Harmonie, Indiana.
For sale at a price much below foreign Wines of the same quality.

Those disposed to encourage industry and enterprise, in the Western Country, by purchasing the products thereof, are invited to call and examine samples of this Wine, at the store of
A. Way & Co.

ALSO FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,
THE MANUFACTURES
OF THE
HARMONIE SOCIETY,
Consisting of
SUPERFINE Black & Blue BROADCLOTHS, Red, white, brown and blue FLANELS, CASINETTS, &c.——At reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, August 22.—3t&eo3.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having resolved on leaving Pittsburgh, wishes to dispose of the undivided fourth part of the following property, situate on the public square, Market and Fourth streets, for which an indisputable title will be given.

A Three Story Brick House,

At present in the occupancy of Robert Grierson and Samuel Spencer & Co. adjoining the store of S. A. Dubarry. This building is thirty-six feet square.

A Store Room,

Occupied at present as a tin-ware manufactory, adjoining the above.

A Frame House,

Occupied by James Fulton, as a grocery and liquor store.

A Double Stone House,

Adjoining the above, occupied as grocery and liquor stores, by James Porter and Robert Bailey
ALSO,
A Convenient Dwelling House,

On Fourth street, together with a shed, occupied by David Glenn.

There are several back buildings to the above described property, together with an excellent pump.

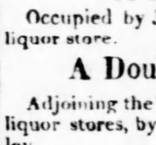
This property at present rents for eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars. It will be sold low; the payments to be one third in hand, one third in four months, and the remainder to be paid in five years, with interest, to be paid yearly.
Lemmon Irwin.
Pittsburgh, August 22, 1823.—tf.

OLD RYE WHISKEY,
AND
PRIME KENTUCKY BACON,

FOR SALE, BY
Allen & Grant.
June 6, 1823—tf.

BUFFALO ROBES.

500 first quality Buffalo Robes



Old Rye WHISKEY
and
Country Sugar
By the Barrel, for Sale by
James Ekin,
Market, between Water and First Streets

James Ekin,

Continues to Manufacture, and has constantly on hand
SPUN AND VIRGINIA TWIST
TOBACCO
Which he will warrant of a very superior quality.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 15—6.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing
500 ACRES.
The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.
Allen & Grant.
[illegible]

Political.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Our readers will be gratified in perusing the deliberations of *thirty-nine* revolutionary veterans. They speak volumes. If a man has a heart to feel, it will be called into action. We would not have been deprived of the pleasure we felt in contemplating these worthies with hoary locks, and furrowed cheeks, still animated by the heat of patriotism, cordially meeting each other, as if for the last time to express their political sentiments, for any other that could have been held out to us. An anchorite would have been moved by their appearance and their soul-breathing sentiments. Let the youthful patriot, the wise legislator, the people's friend, yea any man whose mind is superior to prejudice, read their proceedings, and he will derive pleasure as well as instruction from them. But enough—the pen of a Scott or the pencil of a West could not do the subject justice. Why, therefore, should we attempt it?—*Berks Journal.*

Spirit of 76!!

At a meeting of *Officers and Soldiers*, who had been engaged in service in the *Revolutionary War*, now residing within the limits of the borough of Reading, held on the 19th of August, 1823, at the house of George Schwartz, innkeeper, in the same borough—

After the most cordial greetings in finding themselves once more, at the lapse of nearly half a century, engaged in a common cause, the meeting was organized by the appointment of *Peter Nagle*, Esq. Chairman and *Michael Madeira*, Secretary.

On motion, Balthaser Ottenheimer, John Strohecker, and Daniel Rose, Esq. were appointed a committee to prepare a declaration expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The committee, after retiring for some time, returned the following, which was considered, amended and adopted, together with a resolution that the same should be attested by the signatures of the whole meeting and published:

As *Soldiers of the Revolution*, we have met together to deliberate upon the course to be pursued at the approaching election; and we rejoice to find that nearly all those soldiers yet surviving within the limits of our borough, are of the same mind as to the candidate to be supported. Our hoary locks and trembling limbs, forbid the expectation that many of us will assemble again in this life, on a similar occasion: We wish to retire from the world and its cares; but when the constitution of our country is assailed; when those rights are invaded for which we have seen so much blood and treasure expended; when the men of the *Revolution* are denounced as TORIES, because they refuse to join the standard of the enemy of that constitution and those rights, shall *we*, who, regardless of the name of *Rebel*, and in defiance of *British bayonets*, once stepped forward in defence of our country, now shrink from our duty to that country at the cry of *Federalist* or *tory*, *blue-light*, or *Hartford Conventionist*? No, forbid it the memory of our deceased fellow patriots: No, by the Spirit of 76, which is yet glowing in our bosoms, we come an united band of soldiers for life in our country's cause, to rally round our constitution, offering our example to the rising generation, and solemnly declaring that if the public liberties must fall *we are ready to be buried in the ruins*

Having successfully resisted the *British King*, because, in the language of the *Declaration of Independence*, he had "*affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power;*" and "*for taking away our charters,*" we did not expect in the evening of our days, to be called out again to suppress similar attempts made by one who aspires to the chief magistracy of Pennsylvania! If such conduct was *tyranny* in George the 3d, and justified our appeal to arms in 76, shall we now sit silent and witness it under the mask of Republicanism, advancing to the guber natorial chair? We answer no!

We hold no offices, we look for none.

We *love* and *honor* the ministers of the gospel, and wish them paid by the year as long as they do well; but when ill dismissed; we wish them not to *rule over us*—our SAVIOUR *refused* to assume earthly government, are his followers greater than he?

We honor them so long as they continue to fight in the ranks of their Divine leader, but we *despise the deserter.*

We are not willing to have a parson for our military commander in chief

We deprecate the practice, if ever it existed, of "*drawing money from the Treasury without appropriations made by law.*"

We feel "*a jealous care of the right of election by the people,*" and declare our opposition to all Legislative interposition.

With these sentiments we need scarcely add, that we are most conscientiously opposed to the election of Mr. Shulze.

But in Mr. *Gregg*, we recognize the *friend of* WASHINGTON, the *associate of* JEFFERSON, and the *intimate companion of* HIESTER, our brother in arms, a consideration sufficient of itself to entitle him to a passport to our confidence; but when we also recollect his long tried and faithful services in the public councils, services which have aided in securing individual and national prosperity, we shall consider it our duty, if life and health will permit, to repair to the polls and give an united vote to the *people's candidate.* ANDREW GREGG. "*And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance upon the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our sacred honor.*"

Peter Nagle,	Michael Madeira,
John Strohecker,	Jacob Dick,
Nicholas Dick,	Daniel Rose,
George Snell,	Gottlieb Christine,
Henry Miller,	William Mannerback,
Henry Styles,	Philip Nagle,
Michael Reifschneider,	Alexander Eisenbeis,
Michael Spatz,	Balthasar Ottenheimer,
John Snell,	George Slear,
George Price,	John Bingeman,
David Fox,	John Fox,
Christian Miller,	Henry Hahn,
Jacob Petre,	Christopher Diem,
Andrew Fichthorn,	George Yerger,
Peter Stichter,	John Row,
James Haiten,	Ludwig Katzemyer,
John Giley,	Christian Hoffman,
John Sell,	Samuel Homan,
Frederick Heller,*	Henry Diehl.
John Syder.*	

*These two gentlemen did not attend, but particularly requested that their names might be added to those of their fellow veterans.

Within the bounds of the borough of Reading, we believe there survive but *forty-six* officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war. Of this number *forty* are the decided supporters of *Andrew Gregg.* This fact speaks volumes in favor of the *people's* candidate.—*Ib.*

From the Greensburgh Gazette.

Mr. Cope.—My neebor Jock Grumble, who kens a' about political matters, and weel he may, seeing as how he disna mind ony thing else, (his little farm is woundily out o'trim, his barn falling down, and the cattle in his meadow,) comes to me the ither day, and said he, "Bad times Donald, I dinna ken what we kintra folks are to do, the sillers so scarce, we canna pay the black coat, nor the doctor, nor the storekeeper, and then these cursed bumbailies are always buzzing about, so that a poor man can hae but little rest." These are kittle cattle, to shoe behind, says I, neebor Jock, and the less we hae to do wi' them the better. To be sure, says I we maun hae a wee bit spiritual sneeshing whiles, it does us a' guid, we a' want it, sinful creatures as we are, and it wad gae hard wi' me, couldna I slipa few bushels now and then to help the guid man, that asks Heaven's benison on me and mine. Then do you see, neebor Jock, says I, we hae a bit flax ground that's a ways clean, and the auld woman she spins and the girls they weave, and our bairns are decently clad, and very little frae the storekeepers; so we keep off these bumbailies for we dinna like them. And do you see, friend Jock, I canna think the times sae hard. Ay, ay, says Jock, that's your way, ye mind naething but your bit o' land, and care na wha's to make laws for ye, and be the Governor, and gie a' the offices away. Ye dinna ken, gif ye mak a stir in the matter, and a muckle noise, but the new Governour may hear o't and ye'll be a justice amang us; that is, gif ye tak the right side. I do wush, says I to tak the *right* side, neebor Jock, but what do you ken? Didna our great men meet at Harrisburgh and mak a cackus, and tell us, we maun all vote for Mr Shulze? That's the right side says Jock, vera weel, vera weel, says I, did we send these great men to make governours for us, or to mak laws? which? Could they be minding the business we sent them to do, while busying themselves in making a Governor? what guid laws have they passed last winter for our advantage. I wager a grog, Jock, examine their acts, and you'll find a vera few for our good—they have neglected their main duty, to do what we didna want them to do, just like your ain sell, neebor Grumble, busting about elections, and neglecting your farm. Then you dinna like the cackus candidate, says he. I dinna muckle fash my head about him, says I, I ken vera little o' him, and never heard guid or harm o' the man. He canna ha done muckle, or I should ha heard the sough o' it. I'm tauld he has a weel faured face, and dresses weel, but has he enough o' mither wit Jock, to be a wise good Governour o'er a million of people? In troth, says Jock, I dinna ken whither or na, but they say he is a good democrat, and that we maun a' hang the gither, and keep up the party. Aye aye, that's the cry, said I, and so it was three years gone by, but auld Hiester got in, and things hae gone on vera sleek ever since. Ye hae na half so muckle costs to pay now Jock, hae ye, for I dinna deal in these matters mysel? My neebor looked a wee bit ruffled, and so not wishing to make him sair, I turned about and asked him gif there were na another candidate besides Shulze. Ou ay, says he, one Gregg, but he's na the man for me.—What said I, is that Andrew Gregg, who served in Congress and in the Senate, and was secretary of state to Gen Hiester? I hae heard o' him, since I can remember ony thing, and never heard an ill word spoke o' him. The people that elected him maun hae believed him a man of sense and so he always has been called. I think Jock, you had better not be too hasty and trust a' to a new untried man, when ye can hae the advantage o' a man o' experience. What ye say's weel enough Donald, says he, but then ane maun stick to the party. My young friend Wisacre tells me, always stick to the party Jock, stick to the party: indeed it is the only argument I ever heard him use; it answers a' difficulties. Ye donnard auld fool, says I, will the party mend your broken banes, gif ye get into a scrape wi' yer meddling in their dirty work, or will the party pit claiths on your ragged bairnes, or will young Wiseacre fill your barn wi' grain? Na na, mind your business, mon—try to find out wha's the best man, and gie him your vote—deil may care what silly name they ca' him. What need you be afeared for party, gif ye have a' snug and safe about hame? That's my notion ony how, gif ye dinna like it, I canna help it, wilfu mon maun hae his way, and so we parted, I to my meadow, and he to attend before a justice of the peace. But I could na help thinking, thinks I, what a queer thing this party is, and what asses it makes of many simple folk, what toil and trouble, and what running and plotting, and drinking and swearing, and a' for what! Very often just to pit a mon in a place he's no more fitting to fill than a monkey to wag his paw in a pulpit. But mayhap I'm talking o' things I dinna understand, and fain wad I avoid that.—I see I've written a lang epistle to you, and naething to the main purpose, which was to bid you send me ane of your useful Gazettes to while away the time upon a rainy day. Send it to the post office at ——— whence I can easily have it brought.
Your friend
DONALD ———

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1823.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

CITIZENS BEWARE!

An Address is now hawking about the country, signed by E. Pentland, Noble Calhoun, James Riddle, M. Stewart, and others, which, speaking of the Lewistown Convention represents it as "*registering a nomination previously made, as is publickly declared, by a secret caucus of federal members of assembly.*"

Now, as this assertion, thus "publickly made," is altogether unfounded, there can be little room to doubt but that the "Address," in question is a FORGERY, circulated by political hawkers and emissaries to subserve their own views, and cheat the people. This idea is still further strengthened by the assertion made in the Address, and to which denial is challenged,—that "all the federal papers of the state, without a single exception," support Mr. Gregg—when it is well known to Mr. Pentland, and others, whose names are joined with his, that the Harrisburgh "Oracle of Dauphin," printed by Mr. John Wyeth, one of the oldest and staunchest federal papers of the state, is actively engaged in support of Mr Shulze, and in opposition to Mr. Gregg. In addition to all this, the style and language of the address, tend strongly to prove that it could not have been the production of any of the committee whose names are attached to it. It seems, indeed to be a burlesque upon the use of party names, and upon the credulity of the public. The words *federalist, democrat, federal, democratic, republican*, &c cannot occur in it much less than 500 times. Is it not the duty of the committee, as honorable men, to disclaim all participation in its production and promulgation. It was evidently printed at the Statesman office, and as the editor of that paper has been detected in some political forgeries, such as perverting a writer's meaning by changing the punctuation of his sentences and attributing to one paper an article copied from another,—it is not unlikely he may have attached the respectable names above mentioned to a farrago of his own invention. The people here are indignant at the attempt to deceive them, made in the address.

"PEDLER."

Bricelandʼs pt Roads, Aug 29, 1823.

P. S. The Republican Addresses, in favor of Mr. Gregg, are well received and the people are leading them all round the neighborhood.

The county meeting on Monday last, gave a death blow to the hopes of Parson Shulze's supporters in this county. Between 400 and 500 citizens attended, a great majority of whom were of German descent, and many of these the old, substantial and active democrats of 1799.—*Harrisburgh Chron. Aug 28.*

RELIGIOUS RIGHTS.

There is no theme upon which the advocates of parson Shulze, employ so much of their time and ink, as the danger of permitting religious feelings to influence political conduct. They should have thought of this a little sooner, and selected a candidate whose political conduct had not been directed to the destruction of religious rights.

The Constitution secures to the people *religious* as well as *political* freedom. The executive and Legislative departments are filled by political men, and by them only can injury be inflicted upon religious rights. For any attempt by these men, to infringe those rights the aggrieved have but one remedy and that is by their votes at the election. When a citizen withholds his vote from one who has shown a disregard for religious rights and bestows it upon another who he believes will respect them, the act cannot with propriety be called a mingling of religious with political feelings.

The writer of this is a Presbyterian. Should the Legislature interfere with the form of church government in the society to which he belongs, he would certainly resent it, by withholding his vote from the member who had sanctioned the interference, and bestowing it upon another. And this would be done, not so much with reference to the particular form of government interfered with, as to *the usurpation by the Legislature*, of a right that the constitution guarantees to the members of the said *religious society alone*.

A Lutheran—a Methodist—or the member of any other society, who knew and appreciated his religious rights, would do the same. The Catholics have done nothing more: And yet "Catholic Combination"...."the mingling of religious with political feelings"—rings constantly in our ears.

Cheerily! Cheerily! We have heartfelt pleasure in being able to say, that every day wafts the good and cheering news to us, that respectable gentlemen in different parts of the country, who were the friends of Mr Findlay, are declaring themselves for Mr Gregg. Denunciations may now pour upon new victims. Conscious that they are treading the path of duty, they will brave its terrors. The persecution of Mr Gregg is reacting. Pious and honorable men will not see a pious and honorable man trampled, roughshod, into the mire of infamy, by flagrant falsehood, without generously stepping forth to shield him.

Delicacy restrains us from mentioning their names, or we should be proud to do so. Several amiable and most respectable clergymen, are among the number.

There is no party question: It has nothing to do with Democracy and Federalism. It is a question of right and wrong; of an attempt to dictate on one side, and resistance to dictation on the other. The people see it in its proper point of view, and there remains no longer any doubt about the issue.

Mark our prediction. Gregg will be elected by a majority of thousands.—Pit. Rep.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

New York, Aug. 22.—An intelligent gentleman, who arrived here in the New Priscilla, from Gibraltar has furnished us with the following information of the state of Spain, which, although of no later date than hitherto received, discloses some circumstances of interest not before known, and will serve to raise the hopes of those who have fears for the result of the contest in that country.

Mer. Adv.

The New Priscilla left Gibraltar the evening of the 4th of July, up to which period no important event had occurred in Spain by which a decided and correct opinion could be formed as to the final result of the present contest there. The King and Cortes were at Cadiz, which city was invested by the French, both by sea and land, not so effectually however as to prevent supplies of provisions and bread stuffs going forward from Gibraltar by the way of the river Santa Petre. The whole French force in Andalusia is said not to exceed 15,000 men; much less than that number invest Cadiz. The extraordinary march of this body of men, from Madrid by the Pass of Despenaperos, through Seville towards Cadiz, without meeting the slightest opposition—although it was confidently believed twice the number were provided to oppose them, excited in the minds of all who were not in the secret the highest degree of distrust towards the present leaders, and almost extinguished the remaining hope of eventually sustaining the Constitutional system. The successful march of the enemy was soon, however, attributed to its right cause—the disaffection of Gen. Villa Campa, who was charged with the defence of the pass of Despenaperos, and who shortly after declared for the Royalists.

About 1500 of his men at first only accompanied him for a few days, and then abandoned him; and it is a remarkable circumstance that neither this General nor the Conde de Abisbal were able in their disaffection to convey to the ranks of the French army a single Spanish soldier. Cadiz remained firm, and there was no prospect of its surrendering to the French so long as there was the least hope of some advantage being obtained over the enemy by Ballasteros, Mina, Zayas, or some of the other chiefs, and which, from the feeling known to exist in Spain, was confidently believed would be followed by an immediate and total destruction of the French now in the country. The towns in Spain through which the march of the French is directed, exhibit scenes of infinite distress and misery, the French being generally preceded by a horde of the most abandoned Spaniards, termed "Facciosos." A town, for some time previous to the arrival of the former, becomes the object of the most wanton disastrous abuses. But in no instance has this rabble been successful when opposed by the National Militia, unless they have had the French their "holy allies" to aid them. The French entered Valencia on the 13th of June, under Count Molitor—they intended to direct a retrograde march towards Barcelona, which place is in a high state of defence. General Mina, whose army is not sufficiently numerous to risk a general action, or to oppose the march of the French, hangs on their rear and flanks, and keeping up his familiar guerilla warfare. Barcelona continued ineffectually blockaded by sea.

The whole country being under martial law, the general mails were constantly interrupted, and even private communications by expresses to and from Gibraltar were difficult to be effected. The last accounts from Gen Ballasteros (who now seems commander in chief in Andalusia) were, that he was directing his march from the Kingdom of Valencia towards the pass of Despenaperos, and after placing it in a state of defence, to prevent the passage of more French troops into Andalusia from the other side of Sierra de Morena, intended to proceed towards Cadiz to raise the siege of that city. On his march his army was fast increasing its numbers—and he was concentrating the best blood and talents of the country. Among others who were passing from Cadiz to join him, and who visited Gibraltar in their route, were Generals Zayas and Lallemand.

The former is a brave and intelligent soldier who distinguished himself at Madrid after the desertion of Abisbal. The latter is too well known in America to need any description.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

The ship Canton, which arrived at New York on Saturday, sailed from Cadiz on the 10th of last month, to which date, inclusive, we have newspapers, letters, and verbal intelligence. They generally concur in stating, that the place was well supplied with provisions, and that there had been no indications of a disposition to relax the measures of defence.

Some, however, entertained the opinion that the place would not long hold out, and that there was not virtue enough in the people of Spain to support, or live under a free government. Riego is said to have become unpopular.

Cadiz was blockaded by 2 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 2 sloops of war, 1 schooner, and 1 gun boat, anchored off the harbor. The brig W n Gray had been ordered off, and proceeded for Malaga. An English brig, laden with provisions, which attempted to go in after being ordered off, was boarded from the squadron, most of her cargo thrown overboard, and the residue destroyed with salt water.

There had been no attempt to carry off the King from Cadiz, as stated in our last London papers. The King was lodged in apartments in the Custom House.

Mr. Appleton, the American Charge d'Affaires, was at Cadiz.

Capt. Macauley, of the Canton, states that it was understood there was three months supply of provisions in Cadiz, and numerous arrivals there daily.

At Algesiras [illegible] plentiful supply.

We learn, from the Cadiz papers, that the Cortes were laboriously engaged in the discussion of such projects as might tend to aid the Constitutional cause.

In the sitting of July 2d, it was proposed to admit the importation into Spain of the produce of Cuba, by Foreign vessels, on paying an additional duty of 4 per cent.

The Royal George Steam Packet arrived at Lisbon on the 1st of July, from London, Coruna, and Lisbon—among the passengers were Col Doyle, and the United States Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, with despatches.

The papers say, that Madrid was suffering for every thing except *house* and water—provisions of all kinds being scarce and dear.

Cadiz, July 10.—Admiral Hammelin, commander of the French squadron off this port, on the 8th inst. gave notice to the Fishermen, that, according to instructions from his government he was under the painful necessity of putting a stop to their business, in order to prevent the introduction of provisions into Cadiz.

July 2.—A column of 1500 French infantry and some cavalry, set off from St. Mary's yesterday for Port Real. Letters from St Mary's say, the whole force destined to the siege of Cadiz, is 20,000 men.

July 3. Several private letters received today from Corunna, state that a French division of 6000 men, had made a precipitate retreat across the Pyrenees.

July 4.—By a despatch from his Excellency Don Juan Jabat, our minister at London, we learn that a fleet sailing English merchant ship sailed from that port on the 11th of June for Santona, laden with provisions and arms, under the Patriot Don Miguel Butron. The English Corvette Fanny would sail the following week for Vigo, with 6000 muskets, and as many cartridge boxes, to be placed at the disposal of General Morillo, to arm his recruits, which exceed 7000 men.

July 5.—An officer arrived this morning with despatches from Gen. Zayas, commander of the third army of operations. The despatches communicate favorable intelligence—the army was rapidly moving, and the presence of the valiant Chief, who destroyed Berseres and awed Vallin has inspired fresh vigor in the troops. We expect to see them in a few days crowned with laurels. Gen. Z offers to send to Gallicia all the warlike implements necessary to equip a respectable army in that province.

At 2 o'clock this morning a column of 2000 men started from San Fernando for Chiellana, in order to destroy some houses which might serve to shelter the works of the enemy. Our troops offered them battle, which the French declined. The houses were destroyed by our pioneers, who then returned quietly to their quarters.

July 10.—The Courier from the Levant has brought letters from Malaga of the 2d instant, and Grenada of the 29th. The former state that Gen. Zayas was in Lucena; those from Grenada assert positively that Ballasteros had arrived in that city; but we have not seen any thing which would authorize the belief that he was there on that day.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

New York, Ju: 25.—We have received by the Minerva, Capt Wilson, Liverpool papers to the 10th, and London to the evening of the 8th ult.

It is stated that the 10th French regiment in Spain has lost the greatest proportion of its men.

The sum of £5000, has been paid to the Spanish Relief Committee in London, being the subscription of an *anonymous individual*.

The Irish Insurrection Bill passed through a committee of the House of Lords.

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Among our extracts will be found sundry interesting articles relating to the Greeks and Turks. In Greece, and Greece only, a ray of sunshine breaks through the general gloom of European despotism.

Extract of a Letter from Havre, 20th July.

"You will see that Mina is not yet dead. Morilla has followed the example of Abisbal and is said to have carried with him 3000 men. If he had been faithful much might have been done in Gallicia to annoy the French. The nature of the ground and its proximity to England, from whom supplies are constantly going, might have enabled the Constitutional party perhaps to have turned the scale. As matters stand there, I fear they cannot hold out long. The French have too much money; still Quiroga may give them trouble in that quarter.—*N. American.*

A ROGUE CAUGHT. We are gratified to state that Doct James Hamilton, alias John Randolph Bedford, alias G Gallop, who married the daughter of Mr Jonathan Tompkins, of Belleville, New-Jersey, on the 28th of June last and who, after conveying her to Philadelphia, and placing her amongst entire strangers, deserted her on the 10th of last month, was apprehended and secured in the jail of this county yesterday morning. It appears from the advertisement describing this villain, and by which he was recognized, that he, in July 1822, married a lady in Woodstock, Vermont, and that after having robbed his wife's family, he deserted her. So minutely were his person and clothing described in the advertisement that the magistrate (William Schœner, Esq.) did not hesitate a moment to make out a mittimus.

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Hydraulic Lime found in Pennsylvania.—A limestone has recently been discovered upon the line of the Union Canal, and also in the vicinity of Maiden Creek, near Reading, which has been analysed in this city by one of our best chemists, and is found to agree precisely with that used for making the justly celebrated New York water cement. Trials upon a small scale, of cement made from this lime, have resulted in the most satisfactory way; and there exists but little doubt that it will become immediately an article of great use and importance in the construction of locks, bridges, and all other works composed of masonry liable to be acted upon by water.

This discovery, in addition to its general usefulness, will enable the companies now engaged in the improvement of the Schuylkill, and in the construction of the Union Canal, to obtain at a cheap rate, and in the greatest abundance, an article essential to the proper construction of their works.—*Franklin Gaz.*

M. S MASON,

HAS just received, and is now opening an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Selected with care, by himself, in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale at very low prices by the package or piece only. His stock comprises a very general assortment of

British, French and India DRY GOODS,

Of the most recent importations, besides a great variety of

Domestic Piece Goods, Cotton Yarn, Straw Bonnets, &c.

August 29, 1823.—4

WM. M'KNIGHT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, at his Store in Market st.

A large assortment of

Fancy Fall, and Winter GOODS,

ALSO

An assortment of

Carpeting and Hearth-Rugs,

AND

A large assortment of Ladies' Fashionable Stuff and Morocco

SHOES & BOOTS,

Children's Shoes, of all kinds.

All of which have been purchased on the best terms, and will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 29—4t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

SIXTH CLASS.

THE Drawing of this Lottery will positively take place on Tuesday, the 7th day of October next, or at an earlier day, if the sales of the Tickets will warrant it.

CAPITAL PRIZES,

8,000 DOLLARS,

$4000,

$2336. $2000, $1000,

$500, $500, $500,

10 of $200—36 of 100—72 of $50,

And a variety of inferior prizes.

We have just received a FEW CHOICE TICKETS, which can be had, if applied for soon.

Tickets 7 Dollars.

TO BE HAD AT THE

BOOKSTORE OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street.

Aug. 8

For Sale.

TEN SHARES

OF

Monongahela Bridge Stock.

Inquire of the Printer

jul 8—tf

Transylvania University,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and terminate the first week in March.

The course of instruction will be:

Anatomy and Surgery,	by Dr. Dudley.
Institutes of Medicine,	by Dr. Caldwell.
Theory and Practice,	by Dr. Brown.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany,	by Dr. Drake.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children,	by Dr. Richardson.
Chemistry and Pharmacy,	by Dr. Blythe, Assisted by Mr. Best.

As hitherto the Professors will take the currency of the state in payment for their tickets.

Lexington, Ky. July 30, 1823.—6t. Aug 15.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N. Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk: B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrenceburg.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	10
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston 5 S up	4½

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generally

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1 dis.
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	no
Newburgh,	2
Orange County	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran	2
Ontario bk. at Utica.	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N Brunswick bank	2 dis
State bank at Tren	do
Mount Holly,	1
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	1½ dis.
Newark Insurance	do
State bk. at Morris.	do
Ditto at Elizabeth	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank.	1

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria	do
Farmers' bk. Alexa	do
Georgetown I. & F. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Charlestown	

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	10

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes	

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1823.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

CITIZENS BEWARE!

An Address is now hawking about the country, signed by E. Pentland, Noble Calhoun, James Riddle, M. Stewart, and others, which, speaking of the Lewistown Convention represents it as "*registering a nomination previously made, as is publickly declared by a secret caucus of federal members of assembly.*"

Now, as this assertion, thus "publickly made," is altogether unfounded, there can be little room to doubt but that the "Address," in question is a FORGERY, circulated by political hawkers and emissaries to subserve their own views, and cheat the people. This idea is still further strengthened by the assertion made in the Address, and to which denial is challenged,—that "all the federal papers of the state, without a single exception," support Mr. Gregg—when it is well known to Mr. Pentland, and others, whose names are joined with his, that the Harrisburgh "Oracle of Dauphin," printed by Mr. John Wyeth, one of the oldest and staunchest federal papers of the state, is actively engaged in support of Mr. Shulze, and in opposition to Mr. Gregg. In addition to all this, the style and language of the address, tend strongly to prove that it could not have been the production of any of the committee whose names are attached to it. It seems, indeed to be a burlesque upon the use of party names, and upon the credulity of the public. The words *federalist, democrat, federal, democratic, republican* &c cannot occur in it much less than 500 times. Is it not the duty of the committee, as honorable men, to disclaim all participation in its production and promulgation. It was evidently printed at the Statesman office, and as the editor of that paper has been detected in some political forgeries, such as perverting a writer's meaning by changing the punctuation of his sentences and attributing to one paper an article copied from another,—it is not unlikely he may have attached the respectable names above mentioned to a farrago of his own invention. The people here are indignant at the attempt to deceive them, made in the address.

"PEDLER."

Briceland's ✠ Roads, Aug. 29, 1823.

P. S. The Republican Addresses, in favor of Mr. Gregg, are well received and the people are lending them all round the neighborhood.

The county meeting on Monday last, gave a death blow to the hopes of Parson Shulze's supporters in this county. Between 400 and 500 citizens attended, a great majority of whom were of German descent, and many of these the old, substantial and active democrats of 1798.—*Harrisburgh Chron. Aug. 28.*

RELIGIOUS RIGHTS.

There is no theme upon which the advocates of parson Shulze, employ so much of their time and ink, as the danger of permitting religious feelings to influence political conduct. They should have thought of this a little sooner, and selected a candidate whose political conduct had not been directed to the destruction of religious rights.

The Constitution secures to the people *religious* as well as *political* freedom. The executive and Legislative departments are filled by political men, and by them only can injury be inflicted upon religious rights. For any attempt by these men, to infringe those rights the aggrieved have but one remedy and that is by their votes at the election. When a citizen withholds his vote from one who has shown a disregard for religious rights and bestows it upon another who he believes will respect them, the act cannot with propriety be called a mingling of religious with political feelings.

The writer of this is a Presbyterian. Should the Legislature interfere with the form of church government in the society to which he belongs, he would certainly resent it by withholding his vote from the member who had sanctioned the interference, and bestowing it upon another. And this would be done, not so much with reference to the particular form of government interfered with, as to *the usurpation by the Legislature*, of a right that the constitution guarantees to the members of the said *religious society alone*.

A Lutheran—a Methodist—or the member of any other society, who knew and appreciated his religious rights, would do the same. The Catholics have done nothing more: And yet "Catholic Combination"—"the mingling of religious with political feelings"—rings constantly in our ears.

Cheerily! Cheerily! We have heartfelt pleasure in being able to say, that every day wafts the good and cheering news to us, that respectable gentlemen in different parts of the country, who were the friends of Mr Findlay, are declaring themselves for Mr. Gregg. Denunciations may now pour upon new victims. Conscious that they are treading the path of duty, they will brave its terrors. The persecution of Mr. Gregg is reacting. Pious and honorable men will not see a pious and honorable man trampled, roughshod, into the mire of infamy, by flagrant falsehood, without generously stepping forth to shield him.

Delicacy restrains us from mentioning their names, or we should be proud to do so. Several amiable and most respectable clergymen, are among the number.

There is no party question: It has nothing to do with Democracy and Federalism. It is a question of right and wrong; of an attempt to dictate on one side, and resistance to dictation on the other. The people see it in its proper point of view, and there remains no longer any doubt about the issue.

Mark our prediction. *Gregg will be elected by a majority of thousands.—Vil. Rec.*

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

New York, Aug. 22.—An intelligent gentleman, who arrived here in the New Priscilla, from Gibraltar has furnished us with the following information of the state of Spain, which, although of no later date than hitherto received, discloses some circumstances of interest not before known, and will serve to raise the hopes of those who have fears for the result of the contest in that country.

Mer. Adv.

The New Priscilla left Gibraltar the evening of the 4th of July, up to which period no important event had occurred in Spain by which a decided and correct opinion could be formed as to the final result of the present contest there. The King and Cortes were at Cadiz, which city was invested by the French, both by sea and land, not so effectually however as to prevent supplies of provisions and bread stuffs going forward from Gibraltar by the way of the river Santa Petre. The whole French force in Andalusia is said not to exceed 15,000 men; much less than that number invest Cadiz. The extraordinary march of this body of men, from Madrid by the Pass of Despenaperos, through Seville towards Cadiz, without meeting the slightest opposition—although it was confidently believed twice the number were provided to oppose them, excited in the minds of all who were not in the secret the highest degree of distrust towards the present leaders, and almost extinguished the remaining hope of eventually sustaining the Consiitutional system. The successful march of the enemy was soon, however, attributed to its right cause—the disaffection of Gen. Villa Campa, who was charged with the defence of the pass of Despenaperos, and who shortly after declared for the Royalists.

About 1500 of his men at first only accompanied him for a few days, and then abandoned him; and it is a remarkable circumstance that neither this General nor the Conde de Abisbal were able in their disaffection to convey to the ranks of the French army a single Spanish soldier. Cadiz remained firm, and there was no prospect of its surrendering to the French so long as there was the least hope of some advantage being obtained over the enemy by Ballasteros, Mina, Zayas, or some of the other chiefs, and which, from the feeling known to exist in Spain, was confidently believed would be followed by an immediate and total destruction of the French now in the country. The towns in Spain through which the march of the French is directed, exhibit scenes of infinite distress and misery, the French being generally preceded by a horde of the most abandoned Spaniards, termed "Facciosos." A town, for some time previous to the arrival of the former, becomes the object of the most wanton disastrous abuses. But in no instance has this rabble been successful when opposed by the National Militia, unless they have had the French their "holy allies" to aid them. The French entered Valencia on the 13th of June, under Count Molitor—they intended to direct a retrograde march towards Barcelona, which place is in a high state of defence. General Mina, whose army is not sufficiently numerous to risk a general action, or to oppose the march of the French, hangs on their rear and flanks, and keeping up his familiar guerilla warfare. Barcelona continued ineffectually blockaded by sea.

The whole country being under martial law, the general mails were constantly interrupted, and even private communications by expresses to and from Gibraltar were difficult to be effected. The last accounts from Gen. Ballasteros (who now seems commander in chief in Andalusia) were, that he was directing his march from the Kingdom of Valencia towards the pass of Despenaperos, and after placing it in a state of defence, to prevent the passage of more French troops into Andalusia from the other side of Sierra de Morena, intended to proceed towards Cadiz to raise the siege of that city. On his march his army was fast increasing its numbers—and he was concentrating the best blood and talents of the country. Among others who were passing from Cadiz to join him, and who visited Gibraltar in their route, were Generals Zayas and Lallemand.

The former is a brave and intelligent soldier who distinguished himself at Madrid after the desertion of Abisbal. The latter is too well known in America to need any description.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

The ship Canton, which arrived at New York on Saturday, sailed from Cadiz on the 10th of last month, to which date, inclusive, we have newspapers, letters, and verbal intelligence. They generally concur in stating, that the place was well supplied with provisions, and that there had been no indications of a disposition to relax the measures of defence.

Some, however, entertained the opinion that the place would not long hold out, and that there was not virtue enough in the people of Spain to support, or live under a free government. Riego is said to have become unpopular.

Cadiz was blockaded by 2 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 2 sloops of war, 1 schooner, and 1 gun boat, anchored off the harbor. The brig W n Gray had been ordered off, and proceeded for Malaga. An English brig laden with provisions, which attempted to go in after being ordered off, was boarded from the squadron, most of her cargo thrown overboard, and the residue destroyed with salt water.

There had been no attempt to carry off the King from Cadiz, as stated in our last London papers. The King was lodged in apartments in the Custom House.

Mr. Appleton, the American Charge d'Affaires, was at Cadiz.

Capt. Macauley, of the Canton, states that it was understood there was three months supply of provisions in Cadiz, and numerous arrivals there daily.

At Algesiras and San Fernando, there was a plentiful supply.

We learn, from the Cadiz papers, that the Cortes were laboriously engaged in the discussion of such projects as might tend to aid the Constitutional cause.

In the sitting of July 3d, it was proposed to admit the importation into Spain of the produce of Cuba, by Foreign vessels, on paying an additional duty of 4 per cent.

The Royal George Steam Packet arrived at Lisbon on the 1st of July, from London, Corunna, and Lisbon—among the passengers were Col Doyle, and the United States Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, with despatches.

The papers say, that Madrid was suffering for every thing except *houses* and water—provisions of all kinds being scarce and dear.

Cadiz, July 10.—Admiral Hammelin, commander of the French squadron off this port, on the 8th inst. gave notice to the Fishermen, that, according to instructions from his government he was under the painful necessity of putting a stop to their business, in order to prevent the introduction of provisions into Cadiz.

July 2.—A column of 1500 French infantry and some cavalry, set off from St. Mary's yesterday for Port Real. Letters from St Mary's say, the whole force destined to the siege of Cadiz, is 20,000 men.

July 3. Several private letters received today from Corunna, state that a French division of 6000 men, had made a precipitate retreat across the Pyrenees.

July 4.—By a despatch from his Excellency Don Juan Jabat, our minister at London, we learn that a fleet sailing English merchant ship sailed from that port on the 11th of June for Samtona, laden with provisions and arms, under the Patriot Don Miguel Butron. The English Corvette Fanny would sail the following week for Vigo, with 6000 muskets, and as many cartridge boxes, to be placed at the disposal of General Morillo, to arm his recruits, which exceed 7000 men.

July 5.—An officer arrived this morning with despatches from Gen. Zayas, commander of the third army of operations. The despatches communicate favorable intelligence—the army was rapidly moving, and the presence of the valiant Chief, who destroyed Besieres and awed Vallin has inspired fresh vigor in the troops. We expect to see them in a few days crowned with laurels. Gen. Z offers to send to Gallicia all the warlike implements necessary to equip a respectable army in that province.

At 2 o'clock this morning a column of 2000 men started from San Fernando for Chiellana, in order to destroy some houses which might serve to shelter the works of the enemy. Our troops offered them battle, which the French declined. The houses were destroyed by our pioneers, who then returned quietly to their quarters.

July 10.—The Courier from the Levant has brought letters from Malaga of the 2d instant, and Grenada of the 29th. The former state that Gen. Zayas was in Lucena; those from Grenada assert positively that Ballasteros had arrived in that city; but we have not seen any thing which would authorize the belief that he was there on that day.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

New York, July 25.—We have received by the Minerva, Capt. Wilson, Liverpool papers to the 10th, and London to the evening of the 8th ult.

It is stated that the 10th French regiment in Spain has lost the greatest proportion of its men.

The sum of £5000, has been paid to the Spanish Relief Committee in London, being the subscription of an *anonymous individual*.

The Irish Insurrection Bill passed through a committee of the House of Lords.

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The defection of Morilla from the Constitutional cause, is amply confirmed, and that instead of remaining neutral between the two powers, (the Cortes and Regency,) it is now added that he has gone over to the French with 8000 of his troops. We have given, among our translations, the letter of Morilla to Quiroga at length. It is said that, on the 3d, he published a new and very energetic proclamation against the Cortes, and another against the conduct of Quiroga. Quiroga has promised rewards to all the soldiers who should follow him, and has published a decree containing twelve articles against those who have abandoned the Constitutional cause, which strikes terror into those under Mina, Velasco, and Torrijos.

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A ROGUE CAUGHT. We are gratified to state that Doct. James Hamilton, alias John Randolph Bedford, alias G. Gallup, who married the daughter of Mr. Jonathan Tompkins, of Belleville, New-Jersey, on the 28th of June last, and who, after conveying her to Philadelphia, and placing her amongst entire strangers, deserted her on the 10th of last month, was apprehended and secured in the jail of this county yesterday morning. It appears from the advertisement describing this villain, and by which he was recognized, that he, in July 1822, married a lady in Woodstock, Vermont, and that after having robbed his wife's family, he deserted her. So minutely were his person and clothing described in the advertisement, that the magistrate (William Schœner, Esq.) did not hesitate a moment to make out a mittimus.

The public are indebted to Messrs O'Brien & Foster, for his early apprehension, who, with a zeal worthy of the cause of justice, promptly pursued the most energetic measures to accomplish their laudable purpose. It is said he made an attempt to ingratiate himself into the favor of a family in the vicinity of this borough, for the purpose no doubt of playing a third trick of villany. He arrived in this place on the 12th of July, and applied to Messrs. O'Brien & Foster for work in the capacity of a shoemaker—his genteel appearance, being clothed in the very best, operated in his favor, and he was employed, but was soon found to be a very indifferent workman, which convinced those gentlemen that he could not be a shoemaker by profession, and which excited suspicions that finally eventuated in his apprehension. *Berks Journal.*

Hydraulic Lime found in Pennsylvania.—A limestone has recently been discovered upon the line of the Union Canal, and also in the vicinity of Maiden Creek, near Reading, which has been analysed in this city by one of our best chemists, and is found to agree precisely with that used for making the justly celebrated New York water cement. Trials upon a small scale, of cement made from this lime, have resulted in the most satisfactory way; and there exists but little doubt that it will become immediately an article of great use and importance in the construction of locks, bridges, and all other works composed of masonry liable to be acted upon by water.

This discovery, in addition to its general usefulness, will enable the companies now engaged in the improvement of the Schuylkill, and in the construction of the Union Canal, to obtain at a cheap rate, and in the greatest abundance, an article essential to the proper construction of their works.—*Franklin Gaz.*

M. S MASON,

HAS just received, and is now opening an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Selected with care, by himself, in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale at very low prices by the package or piece only. His stock comprises a very general assortment of

British, French and India DRY GOODS,

Of the most recent importations, besides a great variety of

Domestic Piece Goods, Cotton Yarn, Straw Bonnets, &c.

August 29, 1823.—4

WM. M'KNIGHT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, at his Store in Market st.

A large assortment of

Fancy Fall, and Winter GOODS,

ALSO

An assortment of

Carpeting and Hearth-Rugs,

AND

A large assortment of Ladies' Fashionable Stuff and Morocco

SHOES & BOOTS,

Children's Shoes, of all kinds.

All of which have been purchased on the best terms, and will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 29—4t.

UNION CANAL

LOTTERY.

SIXTH CLASS.

THE Drawing of this Lottery will positively take place on Tuesday, the 7th day of October next, or at an earlier day, if the sales of the Tickets will warrant it.

CAPITAL PRIZES,

8,000 DOLLARS,

$4000,

$2336, $2000, $1000,

$500, $500, $500,

10 of $200—36 of 100—72 of $50,

And a variety of inferior prizes.

We have just received a FEW CHOICE TICKETS, which can be had, if applied for soon.

Tickets 7 Dollars.

TO BE HAD AT THE

BOOKSTORE OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street.

Aug. 8

For Sale.

TEN SHARES

OF

Monongahela Bridge Stock.

Inquire of the Printer

jul 8—tf

Transylvania University,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and terminate the first week in March.

The course of instruction will be:

Anatomy and Surgery,	by Dr. DUDLEY.
Institutes of Medicine,	by Dr. CALDWELL.
Theory and Practice,	by Dr. BROWN.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany,	by Dr. DRAKE.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children,	by Dr. RICHARDSON.
Chemistry and Pharmacy,	by Dr. BLYTHE, Assisted by Mr. BAST.

As hitherto the Professors will take the currency of the state in payment for their tickets.

Lexington, Ky. July 30, 1823.—6t. Aug. 15.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		New York.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par	City banks,	par
Philad. Banks,	do	Troy and Albany	1½ dis.
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do	Mohawk bk. at Sche.	no
Easton	do	Newburgh,	2
Germantown,	do	Orange County	do
Montgomery Co.	do	Catskill,	do
Chester, w. Chester	do	Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do	Middle District,	do
Harrisburgh,	do	Auburn,	do
Bucks County	do	Geneva,	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.	Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Brownsville,	1	Chenango,	2
Northampton,	do	Utica bank & Bran	2
N. Hope Bridge Co.		Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Swatara,	1	Do. at Canandaigua,	2
York bank,	do	Plattsburgh,	3
Chambersburgh,	do	**Maryland.**	
Greensburgh,	1	Baltimore City banks,	par
Gettysburgh,	1	City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
Susq. Bridge Co.	do	George's County	2
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2	Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
E. Bk. of Reading,	1	Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Beaver,	40	Westminster,	do
Meadville	37½	Hagerstown,	do
Washington,	35	Williamsport,	do
Milton,	20	**New Jersey.**	
Huntingdon,	12½	State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Centre,	do	Trenton bank,	do
Ohio.		N. Brunswick bank	2 dis.
Bank of Steubenvl.	1	State bank at Tren	do
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do	Mount Holly,	1
Mount Pleasant,	do	Camden,	do
Western Reserve,	2	Cumberland,	1½ dis.
St. Clairsville,	2	Newark Insurance	do
Bank of Chillicothe,	2	State bk. at Morris,	do
Lancaster,	2	Ditto at Elizabeth	do
Marietta,	2	Sussex,	do
Columbus,	2	Patterson bank	1
Zanesville Canal,	50	**Delaware.**	
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20	Bank of Delaware,	par
Portsmouth,	12½	Wilmington & Bran.	do
Dayton,	10	Com. Bank Del.	do
Hamilton,	50	Farm. Bank Del.	do
Canton,	8	Bran. at New Castle	do
New Lisbon,	50	Do. at Wilmington,	do
Xenia,	20	Do. at Georgetown,	do
Kentucky.		**Dist. Columbia.**	
State Bk. & Bran.	65	Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Maysville,	2	Union bk. Alexand	do
Indiana.		Bank of Potomack,	do
State Bank at Vin.		Do. Alexandria,	do
Branch at Brookvl.		Farmers'bk. Alexa	do
Do. at Corydon,		Georgetown I. & F. Company,	do
Do. at Vevay,		**Virginia.**	
F. & M. bk. Madison	12½	Richmond & Branches, $5 and up	1½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50	Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Illinois.		Morgantown and South Branch,	
Bank of Illinois		N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Missouri.		Charlestown	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis		**Georgia.**	
Tennessee.		State banks, generally, $5 and up.	10
State bk. and Bran.	50	**Connecticut.**	
Nashville bank,	do	Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
Michigan Ter.		N. Haven bk. if do	par
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15	Bridgeport,	2 dis.
N. Carolina.		Middletown bank	2
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	10	Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Newbern, $5 & up	do	Derby bank,	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do	**Massachusets.**	
S. Carolina.		Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Charleston 5 & up	4½	Springfield,	3 dis.
Rhode-Island.		Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Providence banks,	3	Salem,	do
Washington bank at Westerly,	3	Worcester,	do
Phœnix bank at do.	3	Other Massachusetts notes	
New England Commercial bank			
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4		
Vermont.			
Burlington,			
N. Hampshire. Generally			

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1823.

Correspondence—"Nonlocock," in our next.

☞ *A number of citizens of various parts of Allegheny County, have agreed to recommend SAMUEL COCHRAN, of Mifflin Township, as a candidate for the office of Auditor, at the ensuing election.*

It is incumbent on the subscriber to state, for the information of his friends, that he was not present at the meeting of democratic Young men, friendly to the election of J. A. Shulze, on the 30th ult.—that his name was introduced into their committee of vigilance without his knowledge or approbation; that he afterwards waited on one of the Secretaries of that meeting, and desired it to be expunged; that it was, notwithstanding, published, contrary to his order.—He is, therefore, now compelled publicly to withdraw his name from that committee.

WM. SNOWDEN.

Sept. 3, 1823.

Mr. Maclean,—Perceiving our names published in the last "Statesman," on the Shulze committee of vigilance, we decline serving, because we are in favor of Andrew Gregg.

WM. DAILEY.
PETER REYMER

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1823.

A meeting of the Young Men favorable to Mr. Shulze took place at the court-house, on Saturday evening last. According to an account given in the Statesman, it must have been an extremely *noisy* and *warm* assemblage; for, it seems "the court-house was *shaking* with the *storm* and enthusiastic exhibition of *feeling* manifested in favor of Mr. Shulze." Fortunately the *shaking* was not so violent as to set the bell a ringing, or crack any of the walls of the building. If what we have heard respecting the meeting be true, it is not likely to result much to the advantage of Mr Shulze.

One of the Young Men who signed the printed card sent about to invite attendance, is said to have left the meeting in disgust at the manner in which it was conducted, representing the business as being done by married men, while the young men looked on, and boys huzza'd!

Printers. The Washington Reporter enumerates some changes among the editorial corps, from the independent to the patent side, since 1820, and appears to derive consolation and hope from the circumstance, considering it indicative of an increase of patent strength. It is a fallacious test. Printers may change sides for interest, or personal partiality, but principles will ever remain the same, and there are always a sufficient number of papers, on each side, to set forth the claims of the respective candidates. When a defection from the cause of the people takes place, the vacancy is soon filled. And probably, at this moment, the *gain* in the number of papers for the caucus candidate is fully balanced by the increase of those friendly to the candidate of the people. The People's Advocate, a new paper in Philadelphia, is conducted with much more spirit and intelligence than Binns's Press; and the Butler Repository, Mercer Monitor, and Venango Herald, established since the election of 1820, certainly overbalance the editorial changes in the West.

There appears to be uncommon vigilance displayed by the patent folks, to discover what papers and pamphlets are distributed by the friends of Mr. Gregg—as if they distributed none themselves, and as if it were a criminal matter to carry on any correspondence not authorised by *patent*. It is asserted in the last Statesman, that the newspaper called the People's Advocate is sent in "bundles of from 50 to 100 to almost every Post-office in the state, free of expense," and that "many in this place to whom it is directed, declare they never subscribed for it." Is this true? Upon inquiry we find that but 15 copies of the Advocate are sent to this city—12 of them are for subscribers, whose names, in their own hand-writing, may be seen to the original subscription paper, now in this office—2 are sent to printers in exchange—and 1 to a gentleman who indeed never subscribed, but who supposes some of his friends in Philadelphia subscribed for him and who intends to pay for it. Such being the fact with respect to this city, the public may judge whether it is likely the paper is sent by hundreds to non-subscribers at village post offices.

[illegible] indeed it is quite common, [illegible] some numbers of a new paper [illegible] order to induce readers to become subscribers. But "The Statesman," of Pittsburgh, is an *old* paper—was it by mere accident that a packet containing several numbers of it, were lately sent to a gentleman in Freeport, with a note inclosed wishing to know whether he would not be willing to become a subscriber to the paper? And what was the answer returned?

The same facetious gentleman who "*foisted*" the "jobs" into the Statesman of last week, has exhibited himself again in that paper of Tuesday. He says that a federalist in Iowa, when he heard of the ticket formed at Chalfant's said, "Denny and Chalfant and Simpson must give way, and Stevenson, and Baird be placed upon our ticket," and he adds, "an effort to this effect was made at the Young Men's meeting—to strike off Findley or Scull—but Allen! Most learned Thebans! In order to get rid of Denny, he will have it, they attempted to strike off Findley or Scull—and *Allen*? Chalfant did" give way," and Baird were taken up, yet the "effort to that effect *failed*!"

For the Gazette.

A correspondent of the People's Advocate" wrote to the editor of that paper, some time ago, and stated that many old party supporters of Mr Gregg in this county, were *friendly* to Shulze. This was untrue. Mr Shulze was not thought, a while since, of by any one who could obtain votes. The [illegible] party [illegible] which [illegible] Except [illegible]

[illegible] week of [illegible] to the Gazette he [illegible] of the first in the [illegible] of Statesman." We are [illegible] asking the explanation to follow. Judge M'Clure and his brother Judge R. were disputing about the character of Mr. Gregg as a member of society. Judge M'Clure had known Mr. Gregg long, and supported the excellence of his character; this was not granted by Judge R. and the conversation became animated and was continued from the store of Judge R. to the street door, where Judge M'Clure presume it was heard by some person, who must have concluded from the warmth of his language in favor of Mr. Gregg, that it was his intention to support him, and writing to his friend, stated the fact as he understood it.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Maclean,—A piece under the signature of "Muhlenburg," published in a former Gazette, has given great offence to the editor of the Statesman. I should have replied to his remarks at an earlier period, but was prevented by absence.

The publication alluded to, contained four assertions.

1st. That in 1820 the patent democrats were in the daily habit of abusing the venerable General Hiester and the Germans.

2d. That in 1823, having taken up a German candidate for the gubernatorial chair, they find it necessary to gull the Germans, and therefore, as a matter of policy, they *generally* speak *favorably* of them.

3d. That they *sometimes forget* themselves, and while speaking under the influence of their passions, they discover that they still feel towards the Germans as they did in 1820.

4th. I stated as an instance and a proof that this bitter and malevolent feeling towards the Germans still existed, a fact which had been related to me by a respectable German, who was well known to the printer of the Statesman.

Mr. Young does not pretend to controvert my three first positions, they consist of matters of fact known to all the citizens of this commonwealth.

As to the fourth position, Mr. Young does indeed put forth a very lame denial.

Finding that he had acted very imprudently in expressing so candidly his contempt of the Germans, he feels himself in a very disagreeable situation, and has made a desperate effort to release himself. This effort is, however, worse than useless;—because it is flatly and directly contradicted by Mr Hubley's statement, which I presume you will publish. Besides, supposing for a moment that Mr. Young's statement is correct, yet it will not and should not satisfy any respectable German—to satisfy them he should meet all my four assertions: it is not enough to deny one, and that in a very unsatisfactory manner. What does his denial amount to? It is as if he had said.—To be sure we did abuse the veteran General Hiester and the Germans in 1820—we did call him and them by every vile name at that time, but now we have taken up a German, we want to get their votes, and we will laud them to the skies——except when we forget ourselves and speak our real sentiments.

Now will any *respectable* German be satisfied with this kind of explanation? Will not a *reflecting* German, say to himself, these unadvised speeches, show the real sentiments of the speaker? Will not a *high spirited and honorable* German, in the first place require Mr. Young and the patents to apologise for the abuse which they heaped upon the venerable Hiester and the Germans in 1820? Is it sufficient that they say—"To be sure we did abuse you most shamefully in 1820—but we will do so no more, not, at least, while we have a German candidate for Governor?"

Let the reflecting, respectable, honorable, and high spirited Germans answer these questions to themselves.

Mr. Young had better contradict the whole of my assertions or else apologise for the billingsgate heaped upon General Hiester and the Germans in 1820.

This part denial is not sufficient, *even if it were true*, but Mr. Hubley has proved it to be utterly false.

MUHLENBURG.

I DO CERTIFY, that on or about the twelfth day of August last, I was going home, and as I came near George Beale's tavern, I saw Thomas Enochs, Esq George Beale, and Dr. S. R. Holmes standing near Beale's barroom door Mr H. G. Pius sitting near them, and Mr. J W Young was sitting or standing near Beale's cellar door. When I came near said Young he spoke to me, and a few words passed between us about the election. Mr Young then said—"Have you heard that one hundred and fifty of the *ignorant Dutch* of *Lancaster* county have come out for Shulze?" I immediately flew into a passion, and said "Oh yes! that's your way—you will persuade the Dutch to vote for you, and make fools of them, and then abuse them." I then turned to Mr Pius, who, like myself, is a German, and said, "Do you hear the language he (Young) makes use of—we must be called "ignorant Dutch!!"

I do further certify, that Lebanon county was not mentioned, and that it was the "ignorant Dutch of Lancaster county," that Young spoke about.

And I do further state, that I did not say any thing that evening about Mr Shulze being called "*Loppas*" But several days after, and perhaps before, I did state that while we went to school together, the school-boys did call Mr. Shulze "Loppas."

I do not wish to come out as an affidavit man, but if the two respectable gentlemen referred to in the "Statesman," will so far forget themselves, and contradict the above statement, I will substantiate it by my own oath, by Dr S. R. Holmes—and I believe Mr. Pius will corroborate the above so far as his name is concerned or mentioned.

SAML. HUBLEY.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 1, 1823.

Attached to the proceedings of the Young [illegible] meeting, held [illegible] a [illegible] long list of names [illegible] to be [illegible]

[illegible] of eighteen and [illegible] to be [illegible] young men, and favorable to the election of John Andrew Shulze. We must, indeed, admire the ingenuity of these young politicians, in getting up this vast multitude of names.—They certainly make a show: but let us ask who they are? A careful selection, which we have made from the list, and which may appear hereafter, gives us of Greggites, non-voters, minors, 'unknowns,' and non-residents, about 50—so much for the 180 committee! Like Kentucky money, it may pass for *half* what it *appears to be* worth. If it is more valuable, we should be happy to see some proof of the fact. X.

For the Gazette.

"The Pittsburgh Caucus."

Under this head the editor of the Philadelphia American Sentinel, reads his patent brethren of the west a lecture of above a column upon the danger of countenancing the nomination of General Jackson for the Presidency, as made at the late public meeting in Pittsburgh.

The following are extracts from this grave and formidable production:—

"Our preference of Mr. Crawford, as the candidate for the presidency at the expiration of Mr Monroe's term is well known."

"Every day's reflection and every day's occurrence that has relation to the next presidency, confirms and strengthens OUR JUDGMENT of the *absolute* necessity of resorting to a *congressional caucus*. The meeting which has lately been held at Pittsburgh, in of itself sufficient to satisfy the republicans of the state, and indeed of the union, that an adherence to the well tried and thoroughly proved ancient democratic system is necessary to the stability of the Republican party, and the preservation of its union and harmony."

"A committee is appointed to carry into effect the views of the meeting, and Henry Baldwin and James Ross are at its head.—What think you, democratic citizens, of all this? Did you suppose it possible that at this day you were so little known, that an attempt so MONSTROUS in its character should be made to divert your attention from your ancient, settled and efficient mode of exercising your power in APPOINTING a Chief Magistrate of this Union?"

"The *character* of the meeting at Pittsburgh, without consideration of the persons who are its leaders, ensures its CONDEMNATION."

"Gen. Jackson is not known to the public, except as a military man. His character as a citizen, his public conduct as a civil officer, has never been scrutinized; we hope that there will be no occasion for such scrutiny, as we apprehend *the examination will be injurious to his renown.*"

We offer no comment upon these extracts. Their arrogance and absurdity are sufficiently apparent. The Sentinel editor is one of the "uniformly democratic" supporters of Mr. Shulze. The "uniform" Mr. Binns is known to entertain sentiments precisely similar. Mr. Crawford is his candidate and the caucus his mode of nomination. The Franklin Gazette and the Harrisburgh Intelligencer lectured the people of Greensburgh for nominating Jackson. Several of the patent papers in the state have announced that they are waiting for the caucus to designate their presidential candidate; and with the exception of the Columbian Observer, we know of no one that has declared a determination to resist or oppose a caucus nomination for the presidency. But, even if any of them, or any of the Shulze party leaders, should make such a declaration, what credit ought to be attached to it, after deserting their solemn resolutions as to the *time, place, manner* and *candidate*, proper for the gubernatorial nomination?

If, then, the *people wish* to have their voice distinctly heard, their weight sensibly felt, in the selection of a President, let them defeat the candidate for Governor whom the caucus party support; for, depend upon it, the leaders and printers who deserted the cause of the people in the one case, will desert it in the other. If Shulze be elected, then indeed may printers and leaders say "Our judgment is absolute," the people's interference is 'monstrous,' and "stamps its own condemnation;" let the caucus "appoint the chief magistrate."

For the Gazette.

Proclamation.

Whereas it hath been made known unto us, that divers papers or pamphlets, infected with liberal principles, and favorable to the election of that opposer of Alien and Sedition laws, Andrew Gregg, have been transmitted thro' the mails and other modes of conveyance, from one part of the state to another, and distributed among the people:

And whereas, the dissemination of such opinions is not only altogether unwarranted by us, but directly at variance with the principles of our holy alliance, as laid down at our legitimate caucus of legislative sovereigns, assembled at Harrisburgh on the *night* of the 4th of March last:—

Therefore, we hereby proclaim and make known, as our sovereign will and pleasure, that all political correspondence in future, carried on by mail, or otherwise, and not authorized by *patent*, shall be considered *illegitimate*, and that the persons offending in the premises, shall be adjudged liable to such pains and penalties as shall appear *expedient*. And that all packages of the "People's Advocate," "Harrisburgh Chronicle," or other papers or pamphlets, suspected of liberalism, found in the mails or elsewhere, are hereby ordered to be suppressed, and all storegoods or merchandize in boxes or otherwise, wrapped in or accompanied by such papers or pamphlets, are hereby declared contraband, and ordered to be confiscated, one half to be given to the *informer*, the other to be divided among the members of the vigilant committees.

And our said vigilant committees are hereby charged with the execution of this our proclamation. They are particularly required to station trusty spies at or near each suspected post-office, printing-office, and stage-office, and to place runners at each street, lane, alley, post-road, ferry, and bye-path, in order to detect offenders, and prevent the circulation of genuine patent papers and pamphlets among the people.

CAUCUS.

Adventures of a dirt Loaf. A man named John Gibson, was convicted in New York of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such, and forfeiting [illegible]

Just Published,

FACTS, Observations, and *Practical Illustrations*, relative to *Puerperal Fever, Scarlet Fever, Pulmonary Consumption, and Measles*. A general view of the Pathology and Treatment of *Chronic Diseases*. With illustrations of the utility of Sulphureous Waters, and observations on the efficacy of the *Bubats of Copaiba*, in inflammations of the mucous membranes. By John *Armstrong, M. D.* Physician to the Fever Institution in London, author of Treatise on Typhus Fever, &c.—First American, from the second London edition.

Just received and for sale, by

Luke Loomis,

Market, between 3d and 4th sts. Pittsburgh.

L. L. has been appointed Agent, for the Publishers of Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas. A *second* supply of this valuable work is also just received. Parents, and Teachers need only to examine this little treatise to approve of its arrangement and utility. A liberal discount made to School Committees, Teachers, and to those who purchase to sell again.

Sept. 5.—3

Extraordinary Concerts.

MR. LEWIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that his next

CONCERT,

With his five children, will be THIS EVENING, (Friday, the 5th inst.) at Denniston's Ball Room. There will also be a Concert on MONDAY evening, the 8th inst.

☞ Tickets of admission, at 50 cents, to be had at the Bar, and at Darlington's Hotel. Children half price. Doors to be open at 7 o'clock, and Concerts to begin at half past 7 precisely.

Sept 5.—1

SPANISH SEGARS.

A FEW BOXES very superior SPANISH SEGARS, for sale by the box, by

Steele & Co.

Sept. 5—3t.

To the Electors of Allegheny County

I DECLINE standing a poll as a candidate for AUDITOR, at the ensuing general election.

John Stoner.

Wilkins Township, Sept. 3, 1823

HARDWARE.

THE Subscriber has just received, at his old stand, in Market Street

A very general assortment of

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY,

Plated and Tinned Saddlery, &c.

Which he intends selling at reduced prices,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Benjamin Darlington.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 5, 1823.—1m.

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

GLASS.

WE, the subscribers, being engaged in the manufacturing of WINDOW GLASS, wishing to go on with the business, at the the same time knowing that the present prices of Glass, do not pay us for the making of it, do jointly and severally agree with each other; not to sell, after the 10th of September next, at a lower rate than $4 50, for 7 by 9, per 100 feet or box; $5 00 per box, 8 by 10; and $6 00 per box, 10 by 12; which prices will barely enable and justify us to continue our business.

Wendt, Ensell, Impson & Co.
Birmingham Glass Works

F. Lorenz & Co.
Pittsburgh Glass Works.

Barnett, Cammeron & Co.
New Boston Factory.

Jos. Mills,
Bridgetown Glass Factory.

Sept. 5—tf.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Mr. Ward, at Louisville, Ky. a black man named

BEN,

about 30 years of age, grey head, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and a miller by trade.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in jail, either at Pittsburgh, or Louisville, Ky.

Steele & Co.

Sept. 5—3t.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of a Note of hand, given by the subscriber, on the 8th day of August last, to William M'Call, of Wilkins Township, Allegheny county, or, nothing received on the same, I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

Valentine Gibson.

[illegible] Sept. 1823.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate general Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth-town.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township, within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Connor, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor, (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Finlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William R Graham, (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, together with the electors residing in that part of Indiana township, between Deer township and the following line, to wit: beginning at the Allegheny river at Alexander Logan's Ferry, thence along the Butler road until it strikes the line of Deer township, are to meet at the house of John M'Cool, in Deer township.

And the electors of the residue of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for STATE SENATOR, in conjunction with Beaver and Butler counties

Four persons for MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for one year.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for three years.

One person for AUDITOR of Allegheny county

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April, 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 4th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of the independence of the United States the forty-eighth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

September 5—3t.

Blank Summons & Executions

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1823.

Correspondence—"Notalscock," in our next.

☞ *A number of citizens of various parts of Allegheny County, have agreed to recommend* SAMUEL COCHRAN, *of Mifflin Township, as a candidate for the office of Auditor, at the ensuing election.*

It is incumbent on the subscriber to state, for the information of his friends, that he was not present at the meeting of democratic Young men, friendly to the election of J. A. Shulze, on the 30th ult.—that his name was introduced into their committee of vigilance without his knowledge or approbation; that he afterwards waited on one of the Secretaries of that meeting, and desired it to be expunged; that it was, notwithstanding, published, contrary to his order:—He is, therefore, now compelled publicly to withdraw his name from that committee.

WM. SNOWDEN.

Sept. 3, 1823.

Mr. Maclean,—Perceiving our names published in the last "Statesman," on the Shulze committee of vigilance, we decline serving, because we are in favor of Andrew Gregg.

WM. DAILEY.
PETER REYMER

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1823.

A meeting of the Young Men favorable to Mr. Shulze took place at the court-house, on Saturday evening last. According to an account given in the Statesman, it must have been an extremely *noisy* and *warm* assemblage; for, it seems "the court-house was *shaking* with the *warm* and enthusiastic exhibition of *feeling* manifested in favor of Mr. Shulze." Fortunately the *shaking* was not so violent as to set the bell a ringing, or crack any of the walls of the building. If what we have heard respecting the meeting be true, it is not likely to result much to the advantage of Mr Shulze.

One of the Young Men who signed the printed card sent about to invite attendance, is said to have left the meeting in disgust at the manner in which it was conducted, representing the business as being done by married men, while the young men looked on, and boys huzza'd!

Printers. The Washington Reporter enumerates some changes among the editorial corps, from the independent to the patent side, since 1820, and appears to derive consolation and hope from the circumstance, considering it indicative of an increase of patent strength. It is a fallacious test. Printers may change sides for interest, or personal partiality, but principles will ever remain the same, and there are always a sufficient number of papers, on each side, to set forth the claims of the respective candidates. Where a defection from the cause of the people takes place, the vacancy is soon filled. And probably, at this moment, the gain in the number of papers for the caucus candidate is fully balanced by the increase of those friendly to the candidate of the people. The People's Advocate, a new paper in Philadelphia, is conducted with much more spirit and intelligence than Binns's Press; and the Butler Repository, Mercer Monitor, and Venango Herald, established since the election of 1820, certainly overbalance the editorial changes in the West.

There appears to be uncommon vigilance displayed by the patent folks, to discover what papers and pamphlets are distributed by the friends of Mr Gregg—as if they distributed none themselves, and as if it were a criminal matter to carry on any correspondence not authorized by *patent*. It is asserted in the last Statesman, that the newspaper called the People's Advocate is sent in "bundles of from 50 to 100 to almost every Post-office in the state, free of expense," and that "many in this place to whom it is directed, declare they never subscribed for it." Is this true? Upon inquiry we find that but 15 copies of the Advocate are sent to this city—12 of them are for subscribers, whose names, in their own hand-writing, may be seen to the original subscription paper, now in this office—2 are sent to printers in exchange—and 1 to a gentleman who indeed never subscribed, but who supposes some of his friends in Philadelphia subscribed for him and who intends to pay for it. Such being the fact with respect to this city, the public may judge whether it is likely the paper is sent by hundreds to non-subscribers at village post offices.

[illegible] usual, indeed it is quite common, [illegible] some numbers of a *new* paper [illegible] order to induce readers to become subscribers. But "The Statesman," of Pittsburgh, is an *old* paper—was it by mere accident that a packet containing several numbers of it, were lately sent to a gentleman in Freeport, with a note inclosed wishing to know whether he would not be willing to become a subscriber to the paper? And what was the answer returned?

The same facetious gentleman who "*foisted*" the "joke" into the Statesman of last week, has exhibited himself again in that paper of Tuesday. He says that a federalist in town when he heard of the ticket formed at Chalfant's said, "Denny and Chalfant and Simpson must give way, and Stevenson, and Baird be placed upon our ticket," and he adds, 'an effort to this effect was made at the Young Men's meeting—to strike off Findlay or Scull—but failed." Most learned Theban! In order to get rid of Denny, he will have it, they attempted to strike off Findlay or Scull!—and altho' Chalfant did "give way," and Baird was taken up, yet the "effort to that effect *failed*!"

For the Gazette

A correspondent of the People's Advocate" wrote to the editor of that paper, some time ago, and stated that among the many supporters of Mr Gregg in this county, was Judge M'Clure. This was wrong. It was not however, a wilful misstatement, but an error into which the writer was led by Judge M'Clure himself, and which the Judge has, very honorably to himself, acknowledged in conversation. [illegible]

not think proper to make the explanation as public as the denial he has made of the fact in the "Statesman." We are justified in stating that explanation as follows:—Judge M'Clure and his brother Judge, R. were disputing about the character of Mr. Gregg as a member of society, Judge M'Clure had known Mr. Gregg long, and supported the excellence of his character; this was not granted by Judge R. and the conversation became animated and was continued from the store of Judge R. to the street door, where Judge M'Clure presumes it was heard by some person, who must have concluded from the warmth of his language in favor of Mr. Gregg, that it was his intention to support him, and writing to his friend, stated the fact as he understood it.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Maclean,—A piece under the signature of "Muhlenburg," published in a former Gazette, has given great offence to the editor of the Statesman. I should have replied to his remarks at an earlier period, but was prevented by absence.

The publication alluded to, contained four assertions.

1st. That in 1820 the patent democrats were in the daily habit of abusing the venerable General Hiester and the Germans.

2d. That in 1823, having taken up a German candidate for the gubernatorial chair, they find it necessary to gull the Germans, and therefore, as a matter of policy, they *generally* speak *favorably* of them.

3d. That they *sometimes forget* themselves, and while speaking under the influence of their passions, they discover that they still feel towards the Germans as they did in 1820.

4th. I stated as an instance and a proof that this bitter and malevolent feeling towards the Germans still existed, a fact which had been related to me by a respectable German, who was well known to the printer of the Statesman.

Mr. Young does not pretend to controvert my three first positions, they consist of matters of fact known to all the citizens of this commonwealth.

As to the fourth position, Mr. Young does indeed put forth a very lame denial.

Finding that he had acted very imprudently in expressing so candidly his contempt of the Germans, he feels himself in a very disagreeable situation, and has made a desperate effort to release himself. This effort is, however, worse than useless;—because it is flatly and directly contradicted by Mr Hubley's statement, which I presume you will publish. Besides, supposing for a moment that Mr. Young's statement is correct, yet it will not and should not satisfy any respectable German—to satisfy them he should meet all my four assertions: it is not enough to deny one, and that in a very unsatisfactory manner. What does his denial amount to? It is as if he had said.—To be sure we did abuse the veteran General Hiester and the Germans in 1820—we did call him and them by every vile name at that time, but now we have taken up a German, we want to get their votes, and we will laud them to the skies——except when we forget ourselves and speak our real sentiments.

Now will any *respectable* German be satisfied with this kind of explanation? Will not a *reflecting* German, say to himself, these unadvised speeches, show the real sentiments of the speaker? Will not a *high spirited and honorable* German, in the first place require Mr. Young and the patents to apologise for the abuse which they heaped upon the venerable Hiester and the Germans in 1820? Is it sufficient that they say—"To be sure we did abuse you most shamefully in 1820—but we will do so no more, not, at least, while we have a German candidate for Governor?"

Let the reflecting, respectable, honorable, and high spirited Germans answer these questions to themselves.

Mr. Young had better contradict the whole of my assertions or else apologise for the billingsgate heaped upon General Hiester and the Germans in 1820.

This part denial is not sufficient, *even if it were true*, but Mr. Hubley has proved it to be utterly false.

MUHLENBURG.

I DO CERTIFY, that on or about the twelfth day of August last, I was going home, and as I came near George Beale's tavern, I saw Thomas Enochs Esq George Beale, and Dr. S. R. Holmes standing near Beale's bar-room door Mr H. G. Pius sitting near them, and Mr J W Young was sitting or standing near Beale's cellar door. When I came near said Young he spoke to me, and a few words passed between us about the election. Mr Young then said—"Have you heard that one hundred and fifty of the *ignorant Dutch* of *Lancaster* county have come out for Shulze?" I immediately flew into a passion, and said "Oh yes! that's your way—you will persuade the Dutch to vote for you, and make tools of them, and then abuse them." I then turned to Mr Pius, who, like myself, is a German, and said "Do you hear the language he (Young) makes use of—we must be called "ignorant Dutch!!"

I do further certify, that Lebanon county was not mentioned, and that it was the "ignorant Dutch of Lancaster county," that Young spoke about.

And I do further state, that I did not say any thing that evening about Mr Shulze being called "*Loppez*" But several days after, and perhaps before, I did state that while we went to school *together*, the school-boys did call Mr. Shulze "Loppez."

I do not wish to come out as an affidavit man, but if the two respectable gentlemen referred to in the "Statesman," will so far forget themselves, and contradict the above statement, I will substantiate it by my own oath, by Dr S. R. Holmes—and I believe Mr. Pius will corroborate the above so far as his name is concerned or mentioned.

SAM'L HUBLEY.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 1, 1823.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Attached to the proceedings of the Young Men's meeting on Saturday night, we see a long list of names purporting to be a committee of vigilance, and purporting, also, to be votable young men, and favorable to the election of John Andrew Shulze. We must, indeed, admire the ingenuity of these young politicians, in getting up this vast multitude of *names*.—They certainly make a show: but let us ask who they are? A careful selection, which we have made from the list, and which may appear hereafter, gives us of Greggites, non-voters, minors, 'unknowns,' and non-residents, about 50—so much for the 150 committee! Like Kentucky money, it may pass for *half* what it *appears to be worth*. If it is more valuable, we should be happy to see some proof of the fact. X

For the Gazette

"The Pittsburgh Caucus."

Under this head the editor of the Philadelphia American Sentinel, reads his patent brethren of the west a lecture of above a column upon the danger of countenancing the nomination of General Jackson for the Presidency, as made at the late public meeting in Pittsburgh.

The following are extracts from this grave and formidable production:—

"Our preference of Mr. Crawford, as the candidate for the presidency at the expiration of Mr Monroe's term is well known."

"Every day's reflection and every day's occurrence that has relation to the next presidency, confirms and strengthens OUR JUDGMENT of the *absolute* necessity of resorting to a *congressional caucus*. The meeting which has lately been held at Pittsburgh, is of itself sufficient to satisfy the republicans of the state, and indeed of the union, that an adherence to the well tried and thoroughly proved ancient democratic system is necessary to the stability of the Republican party, and the preservation of its union and harmony."

"A committee is appointed to carry into effect the views of the meeting, and Henry Baldwin and James Ross are at its head.—What think you, democratic citizens, of all this? Did you suppose it possible that at this day you were so little known, that an attempt so MONSTROUS in its character should be made to divert your attention from your ancient, settled and efficient *mode* of exercising your power in APPOINTING a Chief Magistrate of this Union?"

"The *character* of the meeting at Pittsburgh, without consideration of the persons who are its leaders, ensures its CONDEMNATION."

"Gen. Jackson is not known to the public, except as a military man. His character as a citizen, his public conduct as a civil officer, has never been scrutinized; we hope that there will be no occasion for such scrutiny, as we apprehend *the examination will be injurious to his renown*."

We offer no comment upon these extracts. Their arrogance and absurdity are sufficiently apparent. The Sentinel editor is one of the "uniformly democratic" supporters of Mr. Shulze. The "uniform" Mr. Binns is known to entertain sentiments precisely similar. Mr. Crawford is his candidate and the caucus his mode of nomination. The Franklin Gazette and the Harrisburgh Intelligencer lectured the people of Greensburgh for nominating Jackson. Several of the patent papers in the state have announced that they are waiting for the caucus to designate their presidential candidate; and with the exception of the Columbian Observer, we know of no one that has declared a determination to resist or oppose a caucus nomination for the presidency. But, even if any of them, or any of the Shulze party leaders, should make such a declaration, what credit ought to be attached to it, after deserting their solemn resolutions as to the *time*, *place*, *manner* and *candidate*, proper for the gubernatorial nomination?

If, then, the *people* wish to have their voice distinctly heard, their weight sensibly felt, in the selection of a President, let them defeat the candidate for Governor whom the caucus party support; for, depend upon it, the leaders and printers who deserted the cause of the people in the one case, will desert it in the other. If Shulze be elected, then indeed may printers and leaders say "Our judgment is absolute," the people's interference is 'monstrous,' and "stamps its own condemnation;" let the caucus "appoint the chief magistrate."

For the Gazette.

Proclamation.

Whereas it hath been made known unto us, that divers papers or pamphlets, infected with liberal principles, and favorable to the election of that opposer of Alien and Sedition laws, Andrew Gregg, have been transmitted thro' the mails and other modes of conveyance, from one part of the state to another, and distributed among the people:

And whereas, the dissemination of such opinions is not only altogether unwarranted by us, but directly at variance with the principles of our holy alliance, as laid down at our legitimate caucus of legislative sovereigns, assembled at Harrisburgh on the *night* of the 4th of March last:—

Therefore, we hereby proclaim and make known, as our sovereign will and pleasure, that all political correspondence in future, carried on by mail, or otherwise, and not authorized by *patent*, shall be considered *illegitimate*, and that the persons offending in the premises, shall be adjudged liable to such pains and penalties as shall appear *expedient*. And that all packages of the 'People's Advocate,", "Harrisburgh Chronicle," or other papers or pamphlets, suspected of liberalism, found in the mails or elsewhere, are hereby ordered to be suppressed; and all storegoods or merchandise in boxes or otherwise, wrapped in or accompanied by such papers or pamphlets, are hereby declared contraband, and ordered to be confiscated, one half to be given to the *informer*, the other to be divided among the members of the vigilant committees.

And our said vigilant committees are hereby charged with the execution of this our proclamation. They are particularly required to station trusty spies at or near each suspected post-office, printing-office, and stage-office, and to place runners at each street, lane, alley, post-road, ferry, and bye-path, in order to detect offenders, and promote the circulation of genuine patent papers and pamphlets among the people.

CAUCUS.

Advantage of a short Leg. A man named John Sheen, was convicted in New York of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be such, and fined fifty dollars—and would have been sentenced to the tread-mill, but, *fortunately for him*, he has *one short leg*, which disables him from taking the proper steps.

Just Published,

FACTS, *Observations*, and *Practical Illustrations*, relative to *Puerperal Fever*, *Scarlet Fever*, *Pulmonary Consumption*, and *Measles*. A general view of the Pathology and Treatment of *Chronic Diseases*: With Illustrations of the utility of Sulphureous Waters, and observations on the efficacy of the *Balsam of Copaiva*, in inflammations of the mucous membranes. By *John Armstrong*, *M. D.* Physician to the Fever Institution in London, author of Treatise on Typhus Fever, &c.—First American, from the second London edition.

Just received and for sale, by

Luke Loomis,

Market, between 3d and 4th sts. Pittsburgh.

L. L. has been appointed Agent, for the Publishers of Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas. A *second* supply of this valuable work is also just received. Parents, and Teachers need only to examine this little treatise to approve of its arrangement and utility. A liberal discount made to School Committees, Teachers, and to those who purchase to sell again.

Sept. 5.—3

Extraordinary Concerts.

MR. LEWIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that his next

CONCERT,

With his five children, will be THIS EVENING, (Friday, the 5th inst.) at Dennison's Ball Room. There will also be a Concert on MONDAY evening, the 8th inst.

☞ Tickets of admission, at 50 cents, to be had at the Bar, and at Barlington's Hotel. Children half price. Doors to be open at 7 o'clock, and Concerts to begin at half past 7 precisely.

Sept 5.—1

SPANISH SEGARS.

A FEW BOXES very superior SPANISH SEGARS, for sale by the box, by

Steele & Co.

Sept. 5—3t.

To the Electors of Allegheny County

I DECLINE standing a poll as a candidate for AUDITOR, at the ensuing general election.

John Stoner.

Wilkins Township, Sept. 5, 1823

HARDWARE.

THE Subscriber has just received, at his old stand, in Market Street

A very general assortment of

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY,

Plated and Tinned Saddlery, &c.

Which he intends selling at reduced prices,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Benjamin Darlington.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 5, 1823.—1m.

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

GLASS.

WE, the subscribers, being engaged in the manufacturing of WINDOW GLASS, wishing to go on with the business, at the same time knowing that the present prices of Glass, do not pay us for the making of it, do jointly and severally agree with each other; not to sell, after the 10th of September next, at a lower rate than $4 50, for 7 by 9, per 100 feet or box; $5 00 per box, 8 by 10; and $6 00 per box, 10 by 12; which prices will barely enable and justify us to continue our business.

Wendt, Ensell, Impson & Co.
Birmingham Glass Works

F. Lorenz & Co.
Pittsburgh Glass Works.

Barnett, Cammeron & Co.
New Boston Factory.

Jos. Mills,
Bridgetown Glass Factory.

Sept. 5—tf.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Mr. Ward, at Louisville, Ky. a black man named

BEN,

about 50 years of age, grey head, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and a miller by trade.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in jail, either at Pittsburgh, or Louisville, Ky.

Steele & Co.

Sept 5—3t

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of a Note of hand, given by the subscriber, on the 5th day of August last, to William M'Call, of Wilkins Township, Allegheny county, as, not having received consideration therefor, I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

Valentine Gardner.

Sept. 5, 1823—3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate general Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth-town.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township, within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Connor, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor, (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

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And the electors of the residue of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

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One person for STATE SENATOR, in conjunction with Beaver and Butler counties

Four persons for MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for one year.

One person for COUNTY COMMISSIONER for three years.

One person for AUDITOR of Allegheny county

And in and by the act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 4th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of the independence of the United States the forty-eighth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

September 5—6t.

Blank Summons & Executions, for sale at this office

128

Poetry.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

"Hic tamen hanc mecum poteris requiescere frondē super viridi,
Et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant,
Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbræ."
VIR. BUC.

AN ADDRESS
TO THE "ELM" AT THE "COTTAGE."

Thou Elm! that olden time saw rear'd and stretching o'er
Thy boughs across the brook, that, purling by
Murmur'd the early, faint note of the dashing roar,
Of that swift stream that whirls in torrents rapidly.

Here sat the Indian, in his wild content,
No cloud of anger cross'd his sanguine brow,
While o'er his stripling's shoulder as he bent,
He taught, the arrow's steady course, to know.

Here in his shantey, he, recounting, told,
To raise the fire of wild ambition in his boy,
The chieftain's sufferings, as the red flame roll'd,
Coiling the lighted stake, amid the seclaim of joy.

Here sat the aged Sachem—in thy shade,
And counted o'er the moons, that, rolling on
Since mem'ry left a trace—the years that made
His mind that guided—now unbent and gone.

Here sat the Huntress, as with skill she ply'd
The seam, that knitted for her warrior's waist,
The belt that clasp'd the tom'hawk to his side,
The zone his native form that grac'd.

Here by her side the poppoose sported wild,
And shot the wild-bird warbling on the spray;
Or from the brook—by floating food beguil'd—
Flung the gloss'd minnow to the light of day.

Those days have gone—old time is urging still
His onward course—Here stood the shrine of peace,
Round circled nature's children at their will,
And here calm nature rested at her ease!

Those days have gone—And time his heavy wheel
Drags, bruising down the beauties nature plac'd;
And ages still unborn, are doom'd to feel
The stroke of woe, for majesty defac'd.

Those days have gone—The lily of the vale
Still blossoms, though the track of time
Bears not a trace of nature's awing veil
She wore, when yet unskath'd by crime.

But now a recompense has nature paid,
For all her beauties torn and wasted so;
Benign and cheerful here the "rustic maid"
Sits in thy shade, and milder beauties glow.

LEANDER.

FEMALE WHIGISM.

"The ladies of Charleston, S. C." says Gordon in his history of the Revolutionary War, "showed an amazing fortitude, and the strongest attachment to the cause of their country, and gloried in the appellation of *Rebel Ladies.*—Neither soothing persuasions, nor menacing hints, nor their own natural turn of gaiety, nor amusement, could prevail on them to grace the ball or assembly with their presence, to oblige the British officers with their hand in a dance, or even to accompany them, notwithstanding the engaging qualities that many of them possessed. But no sooner was an American officer introduced as a prisoner, than his company was sought for, and his person treated with every possible mark of attention and respect. In the height of the British conquests, when poverty and ruin seemed the unavoidable portion of every adherent to the independence of America, they discovered more firmness than the men. Many of them, like guardian angels, preserved their husbands from falling in the hour of temptation, when interest and convenience had almost gotten the better of honor and patriotism. When the success of General Greene afforded the latter an opportunity, they adopted a genteel retaliation (for insults offered) by dressing in green, and ornamenting their persons with green feathers and ribbons, and parading the streets in triumph."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Execution of an Innocent Man.—We stated a few days since that John C. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky a few years ago, (1817) for the murder of Doctor Sanderson, of Natchez, Mississippi, and that a man had recently been executed in Mobile, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared that Hamilton was innocent.

In the Providence Journal we find the following particulars of this melancholy affair, the perusal of which is sufficient to wring tears of anguish from the heart of apathy itself.—*Balt Chron.*

"The annals of judicial proceedings, rarely afford a report of a trial and execution of a more extraordinary and distressing character than this, and it should be universally circulated, that judges and jurors may be guarded against condemning supposed culprits on circumstantial evidence. Young Hamilton through life supported an unblemished character, and obtained the love, esteem and admiration of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As is common with the young gentlemen of Kentucky, he was in the practice of spending the winter season in the more genial climate of Mississippi. On his return from a winter's residence in that quarter, he accidentally fell in company with Dr. Sanderson, who being in ill health, was journeying to the celebrated watering place at Harrodsburgh Spa, with the hopes of recovering his lost health, and as he was anxious to make something out of his pilgrimage, he took with him a large sum of money, with which he contemplated purchasing negroes on speculation. On his way up the country, his infirmities increased, and as he was apprehensive he might expire on the road, he committed to the charge of Hamilton his treasure, having in his short acquaintance discovered that he was worthy of unlimited confidence. In a few days however, his indisposition abated, when he pursued his journey, and finally arrived in safety at the residence of Hamilton in Barron county, Ky. where he remained during the summer, and received from his young friend every mark of courtesy, attention and hospitality. In the month of October, Dr Sanderson made arrangements to depart, and on taking leave of his hospitable host, young Hamilton accompanied him across the road, and then took an affectionate farewell. Ten or twelve days after, as some hunters were rambling through the forest, they discovered the body of Doctor Sanderson in a state of corruption, shot in several places, and mangled in the most shocking manner. As Hamilton was last seen with him, and as it was known that he had from time to time, made use of sums of money, originally the property of Sanderson, suspicion fell upon his head, and he was arrested, tried and executed.

Previous to his arrest he was advised to quit the country, to avoid danger, but as he was conscious of his innocence, he disdained to take a step which would cast a cloud of obloquy and disgrace upon his character, and resolutely remained at home. As the inhabitants of the country were divided in their opinions as to his guilt, the affair gradually died away; but Hamilton being anxious that a trial should take place, firmly believing that in such an event, his reputation would remain unspotted, he solicited at the hands of justice a trial, which to his astonishment and sorrow closed with his condemnation. The only evidence against him was circumstantial, viz. that near the body of Sanderson were found a bloody pair of pantaloons, and a pistol, both bearing the name of Hamilton. Through the whole of the trial he manifested that fortitude and determined coolness, characteristic of innocence, and expired with a full conviction that the real murderer would ultimately be discovered. When on the scaffold he took manly leave of the world, expressed not the least regret for his fate, but lamented that his misfortunes would cloud the prospects of his family, and shed an indelible disgrace on his memory. Thus through the weakness of the law, was an interesting young man and a worthy citizen, hurried from the world and doomed to expiate on the gallows, that crime committed by a villain and an assassin. It may be proper for the welfare of the world to pass sentence on the accused, on the authority of circumstantial evidence, but it would be far better, by statute, to annul the practice; and it was the opinion of lord Hale, that it were better to suffer ninety guilty persons to escape, than to punish, unjustly, one that is innocent."

The following extract from the journal of a gentleman in this city, relates to a subject, on which we published, a few days ago, a letter from a correspondent:—*Nat. Intel.*

"A young man from the Eastern Branch says, that the Ortolan, which disappears at the first frost, descends into the mud, and comes out in the ensuing spring, with the loss of its feathers, a little amphibious thing, not to be distinguished from a frog, and with its young ones again become feathered, and appear for a short time when the wild oats are ripe. I have heard a variety of opinions upon this subject, and note this extraordinary one. It is certain they do not migrate, for they have never been seen on the way; and they cannot fly, at any time, more than one hundred yards. This opinion is corroborated by an old man, named Scott, of Bladensburgh, who said he was digging on the margin of the river and marsh, when he saw a great number of little animals running about, which he took to be small mice or frogs, but, upon catching two or three, he found they were young ortolans, without feathers!"

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

BENJAMIN HAYDEN,

(Of the late firm of Hayden & Aubin,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Pittsburgh, that he continues the

Auction & Commission Business,

At No. 6, Main-st. Cincinnati, Ohio,

Where he will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to his care.

References in Pittsburgh.
JOHN ALBREE,
MESSRS. STEELE & CO.
Cincinnati, June 6, 1823. [20eo6t.]

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce goodrecommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
July 11,

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill
October 12. tfyaM11

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE,
Jan. 10—

To the Electors of Allegheny.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE the liberty of offering myself as a candidate for the office of

Commissioner,

at our next annual election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected my best endeavors will be to promote the interest of the county.

James Sample.

August 8th, 1823—3t*

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Commissioner.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,

Thomas Baird, Sr.

July 18—te

WAIDE'S

BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation.

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swarth, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty of the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

*** The above articles are for sale, *Genuine*, only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,
Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
March 21—eo12t

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

For Sale,

A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 12—

Dissolution of Partnership.

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H. Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

STEELE & CO.

Commission Merchants,

Corner of Market & Water Streets,

INFORM the public, that their TOBACCO FACTORY being now in operation, they can supply their friends with such quality as they will warrant not to mould.

They have also in Store, for Sale

LEAF TOBACCO, by the hhd.
Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, by the keg.
Juniata, Monongahela, and Pittsburgh BAR IRON, by the ton.
COTTON, in bales.
LEAD, in bars and pigs,
SHOT, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
FEATHERS, by the bale.
CASTINGS, assorted, by the ton.
Franklin Stoves and Grates
Sad Irons, in kegs
Geneva, Pittsburgh, and Birmingham GLASS, by the box.
Spanish and American CIGARS, by the M.
Riddles, Sieves and Fire-Fenders
Hollow Glassware, in boxes
Corn and Grass Scythes, by the dozen
Spades, Shovels, &c. "
Pittsburgh and Juniata NAILS, by the keg.

Steele & Co.

Continue to transact COMMISSION BUSINESS at their Ware-House, corner of Main and 6th streets, LOUISVILLE, Ky. where all consignments will be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, July 11. eo6t.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
Assignees.

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	12
1 do.	do.	1[illegible]
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality, on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,

Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes;
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh, July 25, 6m.

128

Poetry.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

"Hic tamen hanc mecum poteris requiescere
Fronde super viridi,———
Et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant,
Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbra."
VIR. BUC.

AN ADDRESS
TO THE "ELM" AT THE "COTTAGE."

Thou Elm! that olden time saw rear'd and stretching o'er
Thy boughs across the brook, that, purling by
Murmur'd the early, faint note of the dashing roar,
Of that swift stream that whirls in torrents rapidly.

Here sat the Indian, in his wild content,
No cloud of anger cross'd his sanguine brow,
While o'er his stripling's shoulder as he bent,
He taught, the arrow's steady course, to know.

Here in his shantey, he, recounting, told,
To raise the fire of wild ambition in his boy,
The chieftain's sufferings, as the red flame roll'd,
Coiling the lighted stake, amid the acclaim of joy.

Here sat the aged Sachem—in thy shade,
And counted o'er the moons, that, rolling on
Since mem'ry left a trace—the years that made
His mind that guided—now unbent and gone.

Here sat the Huntress, as with skill she ply'd
The seam, that knitted for her warrior's waist,
The belt that clasp'd the tom'hawk to his side,
The zone his native form that grac'd.

Here by her side the poppoose sported wild,
And shot the wild-bird warbling on the spray;
Or from the brook—by floating food beguil'd—
Flung the gloss'd minnow to the light of day.

Those days have gone—old time is urging still
His onward course—Here stood the shrine of peace,
Round circled nature's children at their will,
And here calm nature rested at her ease!

Those days have gone—And time his heavy wheel
Drags, bruising down the beauties nature plac'd;
And ages still unborn, are doom'd to feel
The stroke of wo, for majesty defac'd.

Those days have gone—The lily of the vale
Still blossoms, though the track of time
Bears not a trace of nature's awing veil
She wore, when yet unskath'd by crime.

But now a recompense has nature paid,
For all her beauties torn and wasted so;
Benign and cheerful here the "rustic maid"
Sits in thy shade, and milder beauties glow.

LEANDER.

FEMALE WHIGISM.

"The ladies of Charleston, S. C." says Gordon in his history of the Revolutionary War, "showed an amazing fortitude, and the strongest attachment to the cause of their country, and gloried in the appellation of *Rebel Ladies*.—Neither soothing persuasions, nor menacing hints, nor their own natural turn of gaiety, nor amusement, could prevail on them to grace the ball or assembly with their presence, to oblige the British officers with their hand in a dance, or even to accompany them, notwithstanding the engaging qualities that many of them possessed. But no sooner was an American officer introduced as a prisoner, than his company was sought for, and his person treated with every possible mark of attention and respect. In the height of the British conquests, when poverty and ruin seemed the unavoidable portion of every adherent to the independence of America, they discovered more firmness than the men. Many of them, like guardian angels, preserved their husbands from falling in the hour of temptation, when interest and convenience had almost gotten the better of honor and patriotism. When the success of General Greene afforded the latter an opportunity, they adopted a genteel retaliation (for insults offered) by dressing in green, and ornamenting their persons with green feathers and ribbons, and parading the streets in triumph."

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Execution of an Innocent Man.—We stated a few days since that John C. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky a few years ago. (1817) for the murder of Doctor Sanderson, of Natchez, Mississippi, and that a man had recently been executed in Mobile, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared that Hamilton was innocent.

In the Providence Journal we find the following particulars of this melancholy affair, the perusal of which is sufficient to wring tears of anguish from the heart of apathy itself.—*Balt Chron.*

"The annals of judicial proceedings, rarely afford a report of a trial and execution of a more extraordinary and distressing character than this, and it should be universally circulated, that judges and jurors may be guarded against condemning supposed culprits on circumstantial evidence. Young Hamilton through life supported an unblemished character, and obtained the love, esteem and admiration of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As is common with the young gentlemen of Kentucky, he was in the practice of spending the winter season in the more genial climate of Mississippi. On his return from a winter's residence in that quarter, he accidentally fell in company with Dr. Sanderson, who being in ill health, was journeying to the celebrated watering place at Harrodsburgh Spa, with the hopes of recovering his lost health, and as he was anxious to make something out of his pilgrimage, he took with him a large sum of money, with which he contemplated purchasing negroes on speculation. On his way up the country, his infirmities increased, and as he was apprehensive he might expire on the road, he committed to the charge of Hamilton his treasure, having in his short acquaintance discovered that he was worthy of unlimited confidence. In a few days however, his indisposition abated, when he pursued his journey, and finally arrived in safety at the residence of Hamilton in Barron county, Ky. where he remained during the summer, and received from his young friend every mark of courtesy, attention and hospitality. In the month of October, Dr Sanderson made arrangements to depart, and on taking leave of his hospitable host, young Hamilton accompanied him several miles on the road, and then took an affectionate farewell. Ten or twelve days after, as some hunters were rambling through the forest, they discovered the body of Doctor Sanderson in a state of corruption, shot in several places, and mangled in the most shocking manner. As Hamilton was last seen with him, and as it was known that he had from time to time, made use of sums of money, originally the property of Sanderson, suspicion fell upon his head, and he was arrested, tried and executed.

Previous to his arrest he was advised to quit the country, to avoid danger, but as he was conscious of his innocence, he disdained to take a step which would cast a cloud of obloquy and disgrace upon his character, and resolutely remained at home. As the inhabitants of the country were divided in their opinions as to his guilt, the affair gradually died away; but Hamilton being anxious that a trial *should* take place, firmly believing that in such an event, his reputation would remain unspotted, he solicited at the hands of justice a trial, which to his astonishment and sorrow closed with his condemnation. The only evidence against him was circumstantial, viz. that near the body of Sanderson were found a bloody pair of pantaloons, and a pistol, both bearing the name of Hamilton. Through the whole of the trial he manifested that fortitude and determined coolness, characteristic of innocence, and expired with a full conviction that the real murderer would ultimately be discovered. When on the scaffold he took manly leave of the world, expressed not the least regret for his fate, but lamented that his misfortunes would cloud the prospects of his family, and shed an indelible disgrace on his memory. Thus through the weakness of the law, was an interesting young man and a worthy citizen, hurried from the world and doomed to expiate on the gallows, that crime committed by a villain and an assassin. It may be proper for the welfare of the world to pass sentence on the accused, on the authority of circumstantial evidence, but it would be far better, by statute, to annul the practice; and it was the opinion of lord Hale, that it were better to suffer ninety guilty persons to escape, than to punish, unjustly, one that is innocent."

The following extract from the journal of a gentleman in this city, relates to a subject, on which we published, a few days ago, a letter from a correspondent:—*Nat. Intel.*

"A young man from the Eastern Branch says, that the Ortolan, which disappears at the first frost, descends into the mud, and comes out in the ensuing spring, with the loss of its feathers, a little amphibious thing, not to be distinguished from a frog, and with its young ones again become feathered, and appear for a short time when the wild oats are ripe. I have heard a variety of opinions upon this subject, and note this extraordinary one. It is certain they do not migrate, for they have never been seen on the way; and they cannot fly, at any time, more than one hundred yards. This opinion is corroborated by an old man, named Scott, of Bladensburgh, who said he was digging on the margin of the river and marsh, when he saw a great number of little animals running about, which he took to be small mice or frogs, but, upon catching two or three, he found they were young ortolans, without feathers!"

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact, being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

BENJAMIN HAYDEN,

(Of the late firm of Hayden & Aubin.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Pittsburgh, that he continues the

Auction & Commission Business,

At No. 6, Main-st. Cincinnati, Ohio,

Where he will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to his care.

References in Pittsburgh.
JOHN ALBREE,
MESSRS. STEELE & CO.
Cincinnati, June 6, 1823. [20eo6t.]

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11,

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270. in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

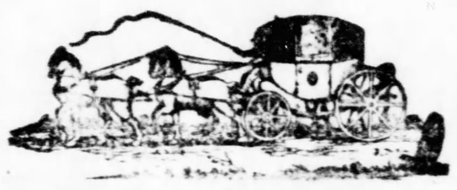
A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill

October 12. tfyaM11

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 157 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE,

Jan. 10—tf

To the Electors of Allegheny.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE the liberty of offering myself as a candidate for the office of

Commissioner,

at our next annual election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected my best endeavors will be to promote the interest of the county.

James Sample.

August 8th, 1823—3t*

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Commissioner.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,

Thomas Baird, Sr.

July 18—te

WAIDE'S
BALSAM OF LIQUORICE

A N agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation.

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swarth, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty of the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

*** The above articles are for sale, *Genuine*, only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,
Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
March 21—eo12t

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 12.—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual, consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H. Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle the same either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,

Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

STEELE & CO.

Commission Merchants,

Corner of Market & Water Streets,

INFORM the public, that their TOBACCO FACTORY being now in operation, they can supply their friends with such quality as they will warrant not to mould.

They have also in Store, for Sale

LEAF TOBACCO, by the hhd.
Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, by the keg.
Juniata, Monongahela, and Pittsburgh BAR IRON, by the ton.
COTTON, in bales.
LEAD, in bars and pigs,
SHOT, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
FEATHERS, by the bale.
CASTINGS, assorted, by the ton.
Franklin Stoves and Grates
Sad Irons, in kegs
Geneva, Pittsburgh, and Birmingham GLASS, by the box.
Spanish and American CIGARS, by the M.
Riddles, Sieves and Fire Fenders
Hollow Glassware, in boxes
Corn and Grass Scythes, by the dozen
Spades, Shovels, &c.
Pittsburgh and Juniata NAILS, by the keg.

Steele & Co.

Continue to transact COMMISSION BUSINESS at their Ware-House, corner of Main and 6th streets, LOUISVILLE, Ky. where all consignments will be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, July 11. eo6t.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. Patterson & Lamb'in have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER,
Assignees.

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lamb'in." tf.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND READS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	12
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.*

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality, on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pives, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes;
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 6m.